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BULGO-RUMANIA MEDIATION TALK NOT CONFIRMED

Servians Capture Kotchana by Storm and So Far Have Held Waru Against Bulgarians Move to Take Key to Railway

GREEKS TAKE LAHANA

Hellenic Troops Push Attack on Seres After Five-Day Fight Papers Seized Alleged to Show Bulgarian Treachery

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Rumanian legation informs the Monitor that there is absolutely no confirmation of the announcement that Rumania has accepted the Austrian offer of mediation in the dispute with Bulgaria. Her army has been mobilized owing to the complete change in the situation caused by the war between the allies, the uncertainty of the situation rendering it necessary that Rumania should be prepared to act should any unforeseen developments take place.

The Servian legation has informed a representative of the Monitor that all ministers have now been withdrawn from the respective capitals and that a state of war exists between Bulgaria on the one hand and Greece, Montenegro and Servia on the other. The legation also permitted the Monitor representative to see cables which have arrived this morning from the seat of war.

The strategic position is defined in these as follows: The Bulgarian advance, composed of 100 battalions and 240 guns, was made by surprise in a line stretching practically north and south from Kratovo, through Ishtip to the junction of the Bregalnitsa river with Vardar. This attack was at first successful, but when it was pushed home with a view to capturing the plateau of Ovtchepolye it was stopped and on the arrival of Servian reinforcements was slowly rolled back.

As a result of the fighting the heights commanding Kotchana were captured on Saturday morning, whilst Kotchana itself was stormed and occupied yesterday, the Bulgarian right wing being thus driven back well within its own line.

Simultaneously an attempt was made to drive the Servians out of Waru, the key to the railway line from Uskub to Salonika. This line follows closely the valley of the Vardar, passing through a series of gorges. Waru is the strongest of these natural formations and whoever holds that point dominates the line. So far the Servians have succeeded in maintaining their grip upon it.

Meantime the Greeks having captured Gievglu have pushed forward through Doiran and are now in possession of Lahana, the key to the position of Seres.

The attack on Seres is at present being pushed home. The fighting, which has been incessant for the last five days, is still continuing and the result is of course still in suspense.

The losses on both sides have been the severest during the entire war.

Amongst the papers which have fallen into the hands of both Servians and Greeks are orders issued to the Bulgarian army for a general attack along their whole line. These orders which were dated June 16 and must have been drawn up a considerable time before, prove decisively that at the very moment when peace negotiations were being carried on arrangements were being made for the surprise of the Greek and Servian armies.

CAMBRIDGE STREET WIDENING STARTS

Work on widening Cambridge street to make way for the new exit of the East Boston subway was begun today. The Robert McNeill House Wrecking Company is clearing the buildings away, and by its contract with the transit commission the space must be opened within 30 days.

The wrecking company receives for its work the material of the destroyed buildings, and, in addition, will pay \$235 to the transit commission. While the subway tunnel is being constructed, the vacant space will be used for a storage of cement and mixing machines.

CHILDREN SENT FOR FARM OUTING

Four parties of children left Boston today for a vacation under the auspices of the Country Week, and another party leaves this afternoon. The workers estimate that by Wednesday night 250 children will have been sent away this week.

Many calls have come in during the last few days for placing children on farms at the earliest moment, and those in charge report that the telephone bell is almost constantly ringing in the office headquarters at 48 Boylston street.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION IS ON ITS WAY HOME

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts' Gettysburg semi-centennial delegation including Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms; and 26 official representatives of the commonwealth are in Washington today, making the trip by easy stages. They entertained at luncheon Senator Works and Representative Mitchell, the only Massachusetts congressmen in the city. Yesterday the party spent at Old Point Comfort. They leave tomorrow morning by rail, arriving in Boston tomorrow at 9 p.m.

The Massachusetts delegation reports a satisfactory experience thus far. "The celebration at Gettysburg was a momentous occasion," said Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick. "It was an impressive sight to see a confederate soldier recognize a Union soldier on the street and greet him saying 'I'm sorry we fought you, friend, but we can forget that now.'

BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY WORK IS MAKING PROGRESS

Completion of Western Portion of Tube to Be Followed by Putting Surface Thoroughfares Back Into Shape—Landscape Artists Solve Problem of Outlet

Boylston street, between the bridge over the Boston & Albany tracks near Hereford and Exeter streets, is to be put back into its normal condition starting next Monday, when the asphalt surface will replace the cobblestones and the sidewalks will be levelled and put in proper shape. This is an outward illustration of the completion of this section of the new Boylston street subway, for indeed from the entrance on Commonwealth avenue to the fourth section commencing at the Copley Square station the subway is completed except for the Massachusetts avenue station.

Shrubs and grading have transformed the incline in Commonwealth avenue to a very attractive entrance considering the problem with which the landscape architect had to deal. It is in the form of an open cut which was preferred by the residents on either side of the avenue to partially covered incline that would have presented a long mound.

An entrance and exit combined will lead from the other end of the station to Boylston street near the police station, stairways from either platform leading up to the top of the subway and thence to the street.

An easy curve takes the line of the subway from the station into Boylston street at Hereford street whence for a run of nearly a mile it is straightaway.

Work of digging test pits to secure data as to character of the ground at Andrew square, preparatory to subway construction in Dorchester was started this week. The Dorchester subway will run from Park street to Andrew square. The section from Park street through Winter street is already completed, the principal work now being done on Summer street.

SCHOOL QUARTERS ON MASON STREET TO BE ALTERED

Alterations will begin in a few days on the building on Mason street used as school headquarters. They will be confined to the lower floor until recently has been used for storing supplies.

The present entrance to this floor, which is from the street, will be closed and three windows will be substituted. An entrance will be cut through from the regular entrance leading to the floors above.

The front of this long floor will be used for an office. The rear is to be divided into three parts, affording an office for the director of practice and training, one for her assistants and a waiting and lecture room.

The changes are expected to cost between \$2000 and \$3000.

DIRECTOR NAMED FOR OPERA STAGE

Among the appointments announced from Paris by Henry Russell to his representatives at the Boston opera house, is the selection of Louis P. Verande to assist Joseph Urban in the stage management of the opera company next season. He will come to Boston, it is said, some time in July.

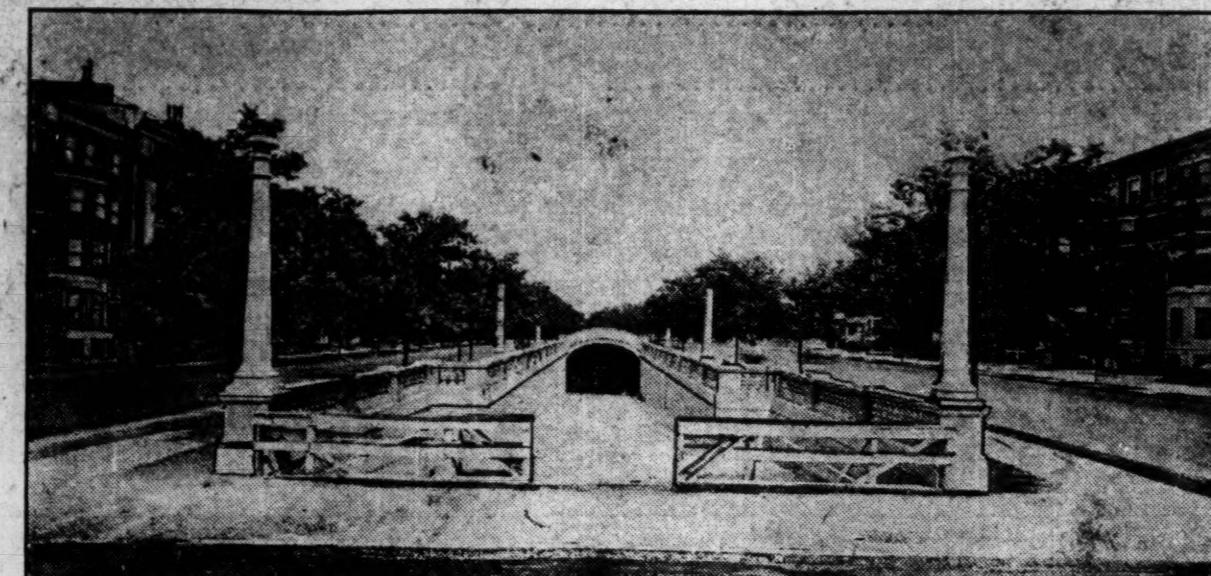
Congressman John J. Mitchell is the Democratic member from New England on the naval affairs committee and sent a telegram to Mr. Murray in regard to the proposed visit. It is the first time in many years that the naval affairs committee has come from Washington to Charlestown navy yard.

A small run developed at the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. James S. Kuhn is president of the institution.

W. S. Kuhn, president of the First-Second National, is with his wife at Prudential Crossing, Mass.

It would be an excellent plan to learn where your friend will be at certain stages of his or her journey, that you may send your "passed on" copy so it will be at hand at the times of arrival. Its good reading will be appreciated.

ENGINEERS MAKE SUBWAY ENTRANCE ORNATE



At Beacon street where cars go under Commonwealth avenue

MR. LAUTERBACH GOES ON STAND IN LOBBY INQUIRY

New York Lawyer Who Was the Object of David Lamar's Impersonations First Witness as Hearing Is Resumed

WOOL MEN PRESENT

WASHINGTON—Prosecution of those concerned in the impersonation of congressmen in connection with Wall street's lobbying was indicated today when the Senate lobby investigating committee forced Edward Lauterbach, New York lawyer, publicly to waive immunity before he would permit him to continue his story of his relations with David Lamar.

Mr. Lauterbach, under interrogation by Senators Reed and Smoot, admitted that he had not told the truth when he told Lewis C. Ledyard, Morgan lawyer, that he (Lauterbach) had investigated the sentiment of the Democrats in Washington and knew they were opposed to any real steel investigation. He also admitted that he had been untruthful when he told Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co, that he could answer "with authority" that President Taft was opposed to the steel inquiry.

Mr. Lauterbach frequently contra-

(Continued on page seven, column two)

PITTSBURGH BANK ORDERED CLOSED BY COMPTROLLER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—After a day and night of angry conflict terms were arranged on Saturday evening, through the instrumentality of Generals Botha and Smuts, between the owners and the men on the Rand. Practically they amount to the agreement that the strike shall be declared off and work resumed as rapidly as the damage can be made good and the men reinstated. There is to be no victimization and all the strike-breakers are to be discharged and compensated. Beyond this the grievances of the men are to be the subject of government inquiry.

PEACE DECLARED WITH MINERS IN THE TRANSVAAL

(Continued on page seven, column two)

NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IN BOSTON JULY 19

Congressman Murray has received word from Washington that the committee on naval affairs of the National House of Representatives will arrive in Boston on July 19 for an inspection of the Charlestown navy yard.

Congressman John J. Mitchell is the Democratic member from New England on the naval affairs committee and sent a telegram to Mr. Murray in regard to the proposed visit. It is the first time in many years that the naval affairs committee has come from Washington to Charlestown navy yard.

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The following statement was given out:

"The officers and directors of the First-Second National Bank maintain that a great injustice has been done and that the bank is solvent. We are also convinced that all claims will be paid.

"If the treasury department operating through the acting controller of the currency had not interfered and had not subjected the bank to a rigid examination by special examiners who were unable to judge values of property and securities in this community, we would have been able to work out successfully the problems that while existing were not of our making."

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An official of the Kuhn-Fisher Company, a bonding firm of 15 Congress street, Boston, said today that the failure of the First-Second Bank of Pittsburgh would have no effect upon the local business. He explained that W. S. Kuhn, who is president of the Pittsburgh bank, is also a director of the local corporation.

Discussing the closing of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh today, one of the Wall-street tickers carried the following:

"It is stated that the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the Mellon interests will cooperate in an effort to make the failure fall as lightly upon creditors as possible."

MC KEESPORT, Pa.—The First National Bank of McKeesport was closed this morning. This is a Kuhn bank.

PRESIDENT WILSON PLANS FOR GOLF AND AUTO RIDES

CORNISH, N. H.—President Wilson arose today with the expectation of taking a run over to the golf links and later enjoying an automobile ride with members of his family.

President Wilson announced that on his vacation he wished to be regarded as a private citizen.

The President and his family attended Sunday services at the Old South Congregational church as there is no Presbyterian church within 40 miles of here. The President and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Eleanor, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a secret service man rode in one automobile and in a car behind were Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis Bowes Sayre, her fiance.

The President took an hour's motor ride, but otherwise spent the day in seclusion at his home.

Bending every effort to have the controversy between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and its 7000 employees satisfactorily adjusted, a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today is holding a conference with representatives of both parties, by which it is hoped to select a third party to officiate as an arbitrator in the points at issue.

James L. Richards, a director of the company, who has been appointed its arbitrator, and James H. Vahey, attorney for the union, are explaining the differences from their respective points of view. Although not officially announced it is understood that Mr. Richards will represent the company at the hearing before the state board of conciliation and arbitration tomorrow.

The members of the chamber committee are: Henry S. Dennison, second vice-president of chamber; Henry Howard, chairman of chamber's committee on public utilities; Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the chamber; Edmund Billings, president of Paul Revere Trust Company, and James A. McKibben, secretary of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In an adjoining room during the conference, Frederic E. Snow, one of the attorneys for the company, waited to hear the result of the meeting, while several members of the union lingered in the vicinity of the committee room at the Chamber of Commerce building. Prior to the session Mr. Vahey was instructed how far he could go with negotiations, while the chamber committee had outlined to it the purpose of the gathering.

The convention, which is expected to attract to the city about 100,000 visitors for the next six days, will be opened tomorrow night and among the speakers will be Governor Sulzer, who will welcome the delegates on behalf of the state.

There are three candidates for grand secretary: Fred C. Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., the incumbent; Thomas J. Darlington, postmaster at Temple, Tex., and David McCarron of Port Huron, Mich.

Elks to the number of 125, from Boston, are attending the annual grand lodge reunion, July 7 to 12 at Rochester, N. Y. The party was in charge of Joseph M. Shea, John Frank Keating, Charles A. Kelley, P. F. O'Keefe, Dr. J. J. Gallahue, Newman C. Fielding, Daniel J. Kane, Dr. A. J. Bulger, Edward McLaughlin and Frank J. Leach.

Today's program of entertainment by the Rochester lodge includes sightseeing auto trips, and a reception to women at Elks Temple this afternoon.

H. A. WHEELWRIGHT
IN HIS WILL GIVES
COHASSET PARK

CoHASSET is to receive the local estate of Henry A. Wheelwright, to be used as a public park, according to the will of the testator, which was allowed today in the Suffolk probate court by Judge George, after the court's considering and dismissing a plea to disallow the will entered by Mrs. Charles O. Foster, a cousin of the testator.

The bulk of the \$500,000 property is left to relatives of the testator's brother, Edward.

This resulted in the union being invited to send a representative to meet the Chamber of Commerce. Attorney Vahey conferred with them and this meeting resulted in the present conference.

SCHOONER BACK FROM GRENFELL SUPPLY STATION

Coming from St. Anthony, N. F., in ballast, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's missionary schooner George B. Cluett, Captain Pickels, arrived in Boston today and anchored off South Boston. The vessel returns after carrying a cargo of supplies and passengers to Newfoundland.

Captain Pickels said that he could not get any further north than Newfoundland on this trip. Soon the schooner will berth at the old Gas House wharf to stow aboard another cargo of supplies. In about a week she will leave for St. Anthony, Battle and Indian harbors and Porto Labrador, if possible.

Among the 10 passengers whom the craft will carry north will be Dr. and Mrs. John Mason Little of Boston, Dr. Hamrick of New York, Miss Jessie Luther of Providence, R. I., Miss Luther is returning to Dr. Grenfell's missions for the fifth year after a short vacation.

Also on board will be students from Harvard, Yale, Amherst and Williams colleges who will go as crew for a two-months' trip.

COLLINS HIT BY ATHLETICS FOR FOUR RUNS IN FIRST

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY
BOSTON Hooper, r.t. Walsh
Yorke, 2b. L. Oldring
Speaker, c.f. C. C. Baker
Gardner, 3b. M. Strunk
Engle, 1b. Barry
Wagner, ss. Lapp
Carrigan, dh. Brown
Conrad, b. Brown
Umpires, McGraway and Connolly.

single brought in Oldring. Collins' stole, Baker was passed. On McLain's two-base hit to left Collins scored, Baker going to third. Strunk's two-base hit to right scored Baker and McLain. Bedient then replaced Collins.

With the series standing two to one in favor of the Athletics in this city until Sept. 24 and long before the hour of starting the first game, local fans began to assemble for the contests.

Ray Collins, who pitched one of his best games against Johnson of Washington last week, failed to hold the Athletics in today's first game and was replaced by Bedient after Philadelphia had made four runs in the first as follows: Oldring singled, stole second and went to third on Walsh's sacrifice. Collins' single brought in Oldring. Collins' stole, Baker was passed. On McLain's two-base hit to left Collins scored, Baker going to third. Strunk's two-base hit to right scored Baker and McLain. Bedient then replaced Collins.

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Motorless Flying Bicycles Fail British Colonies Thrive

TEMPS PUBLISHES TERMS OF BULGO-SERVIAN AGREEMENTS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The Temps published recently a summary of the agreements between Servia and Bulgaria, signed March 13, 1912, which are to be submitted to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration.

In the first agreement a treaty of friendship is entered into between the two countries guaranteeing their independence and integrity. It provides for common defensive action in the event of any portion of Balkan territory under Turkish rule being in any way attacked. All territorial acquisition gained by the common action of the contracting parties is, according to the agreement, to fall beneath the condominium of the allies and the situation would be liquidated within three months after the conclusion of peace on the following principles:

Servia recognizes the rights of Bulgaria over all territory situated to the east of the Rhodope mountains and the River Struma, and Bulgaria recognizes the rights of Servia over the territory situated to the north and west of the Char mountains. As for the territory between the Char and Rhodope mountains and the lake of Ochrida, if the two contracting parties arrive at the conclusion that it is impossible to organize this region as an autonomous province the following procedure will be followed for its partition: On a map appended to the document in question a line is drawn from a point to the north of Egri Palanka, passing through the middle of Utchepole, crossing the Vardar a few miles north of Veles and descending to the

lake of Ochrida in the neighborhood of that town.

Bulgaria undertakes to accept this line as the frontier in case the Emperor of Russia, who will be asked to act as supreme arbitrator, decides in favor of this line. It is agreed that both parties will accept as the frontier the line which the Emperor of Russia shall consider to be most in accordance with the rights and interests of the two parties within the above-mentioned limits. Any difference of opinion that may arise which cannot be settled by negotiation will be submitted to the arbitration of Russia.

The third agreement consists of a military convention. Bulgaria and Servia undertake in the event of war to invade Turkey with 200,000 men and 150,000 men respectively. If Servia and Bulgaria declare war on Turkey they will both send an army of at least 100,000 men to the Vardar district. If Austria attacks Servia Bulgaria agrees to immediately declare war on Austria and send an army of 200,000 men into Servia. Servia will take similar action in case Austria, under any pretext whatsoever, with or without the consent of Turkey, should send her troops into the Sanjak of Novibazar.

In the event of this action on the part of Austria leading Servia to declare war, or if Servia, in order to protect her interests, were to send troops into the Sanjak, and an armed conflict between Servia and Austria were to result, Bulgaria binds herself to give the same assistance.

RIGHT TO VETO IS TAKEN FROM KING OF NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The bill abolishing the King's right of veto on constitutional acts was passed in the Storting by 99 votes to 13.

As the constitution of Norway has been built up by the nation, and the King has had no part in the changes made, either in 1814, or in 1905, it was considered unnecessary to have his formal assent before a bill should become law. This has for long been a burning question, as until now the King had had the right to use a sort of suspensive veto, by which he was able, for a while, to stop the carrying through of a resolution passed in the Storting. The King could not, however, refuse his assent, and even if he did, the bill still became law.

The result of this has been that the Conservatives have been in power, constitutional bills have been presented to the King for his assent. When the Radicals, on the other hand, formed the majority in the Storting and the ministry, this was not done, and in consequence two kinds of laws exist, those which have received the King's assent, and those which have not. The Radicals maintained that the constitution ought to be made clear and intelligible on this point, and as all parties really acknowledged the non-existence of any veto in constitutional matters, the time had come to settle these affairs.

In reality all parties were agreed, but a small group of Conservatives were somewhat afraid of breaking away from an ancient practise, and they hesitated to deny the King the right to give his assent to the laws which the Storting had passed, and which had been signed by the speaker and secretary. The 13 representatives who voted against the measure belong to the most conservative section of the House.

BRANCH RAILWAY OPENED
(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The Oskey to Cooyar branch railway was opened by the minister for railways.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"Her Husband's Wife," 8:15.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Purple Rose,"
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart,"
ELTINGE—"Within the Law,"
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO

CORT—H. B. Warner,
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True,"
GRAND—"Auk-Tok Man of Oz,"
STUDEBAKER—"Mile Modiste."

NEW PROFESSORS TO FILL LONDON UNIVERSITY SEATS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Four new professors were appointed at a recent meeting of the senate of London University.

The most interesting appointment was that of Sir Sidney Lee, D. Litt. (Oxford), LL. D. (Glasgow), and Litt. D. (Vic.), F. B. A., to the chair of English language and literature tenable at the East London College. The appointment is as from Sept. 1, 1913.

Sir Sidney Lee will always be remembered for his close connection with the "Dictionary of National Biography." At its inception in 1884, he became editor under Sir Leslie Stephen but ultimately from 1891 to 1901 he was sole editor. Sir Sidney Lee is famous also for his standard biographies of Shakespeare and Queen Victoria.

His more recent work on King Edward VII caused much controversy. Sir Sidney Lee's work in connection with the study of comparative literature in the sixteenth century, the sonnet periods in Italy, France and England, and the French Renaissance is also notable.

The other appointments were those of Miss C. E. Spurgeon, to the chair of English literature tenable at Bedford College, of E. H. Lamb, M. Sc. (Vic.), A. M. Inst. C. E., to the university's chair of civil and mechanical engineering tenable at East London College, and of Dr. C. G. Seligmann, M. D. (Lond.), F. R. C. P., to the university part-time chair of ethnology tenable at the London school of economics.

The title of emeritus professor of chemistry was conferred on Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., D. Sc., F. R. S., who since 1887 has been professor of general and inorganic chemistry at University College.

Lord Haldane of Cloan was appointed Greighton lecturer for the year 1913-14.

N. S. W. CROPS AND CLIPS ARE GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The pastoral and agricultural prospects in New South Wales are reported to be good throughout the state. A great part of the state is experiencing an excellent autumn, with abundant feed for winter. Shearing is proceeding in the northwest, and some good clips have been recorded.

It is stated, as an instance of the prolificacy of New South Wales land under favorable conditions, that one of the principal lucerne growers at Canowindra had ten cuttings off his area last year, and would have been enabled to make another cutting but for the shortage of labor.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Purple Rose,"
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart,"
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ATTEMPTS TO FLY WITHOUT MOTORS DISAPPOINT PARIS

BICYCLE MACHINES ARE TESTED FOR THREE DAYS AND ONLY ONE OF THEM IS AT ALL SUCCESSFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Continual attempts have been made in the past few years to produce an aeroplane capable of being propelled by muscular effort alone, and various competitions have already been held with this intention. Another of the same kind has just taken place at the Velodrome in the Parc des Princes, Paris.

It lasted three days and had for special object the production of a flying bicycle. The principal event was the decathlon prize, value \$10,000, for which there were no less than 356 entries, of 50 machines taking part in a test of 10 yards minimum flight. All sorts of machines were exhibited, each making an effort to fly over a patch of cement track which was whitewashed so as to indicate more clearly the start and the finish. Every one of the machines, however, failed entirely in their attempt to fly.

The machines entered for the competition were of two main classes: those with a number of small flat kites attached which were supposed to lift into flight a bicycle that had previously reached a high speed by pedalling and another variety with a wing attachment similar to that of monoplanes and biplanes. These latter were fitted up with elevators and lateral rudders and in fact were practically aeroplanes attached to bicycles without any motors but with all the appliances for steering while in flight.

The best performance was that of the former world champion cyclist, Poulin, who after several attempts succeeded to the extent of his back wheel leaving the ground for a distance of three yards. In spite of the failure to solve the problem, enthusiasm is not daunted, confidence being widely expressed that before another year has passed the secret of flying without a motor will have been discovered.

PRICKLY PEAR AS FODDER IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—A Madras missionary, the Rev. N. R. Manley, gives his experience, in the Indian Witness, of the use of the prickly pear or thorny cactus as fodder.

During a period of scarcity between 1891 and 1898, the Madras government sent out notices in regard to the use of prickly pear as forage plant, and the necessary tools for preparing it were supplied at the tulip cutteries, these tools consisting of a knife, a pair of tongs, and some tweezers with which to cut out the thorns.

The instructions were to cut out the thorns, cut the leaves into pieces of an inch or so in size, wash them thoroughly and give them to the cattle with little bran and salt.

By following the instructions, Mr. Manley had no difficulty in getting his oxen and milch cow to eat the plant. In spite of the fact, however, that he took special care, wherever he went, to demonstrate to them the value of the prickly pear not a single ox in the district would have anything to do with it.

He induced, it appears, the villagers to come and witness the operation of preparing the stuff for feeding the oxen, but, while they looked on in astonishment, it seemed to be quite sufficient for them to say it was never their custom to feed their cattle in that way.

As he remarks, it seems strange that in a country where fodder is almost always dear, and where prickly pear is such a nuisance everywhere, the plant should not be better utilized.

LARGE AMOUNT FOR CREAM

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During March the sum of £29,000 was distributed to suppliers of cream on the north coast line between Gympie and Caboolture.

BATHS WANTED BY DEPTFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In Deptford, a huge suburb of London, there are 10,000 houses that have no baths.

CHINESE GENERAL RETICENT ABOUT LHASA EXPERIENCES

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—General Chung, who commanded the Chinese forces in Tibet, and after being besieged for some months in Lhasa acted as Chinese resident in that city, is now in Calcutta. The general, writes the Statesman, is inclined to be reticent about his experiences in Lhasa, and the condition of affairs there. It would appear, however, that affairs in that mysterious city are still as confused and involved as ever they have been.

General Chung is a native of Peking and formerly commanded the thirty-third mixed brigade at Szechuan. When the trouble in Tibet commenced in 1908 he was ordered to take a force of soldiers through to Lhasa and he left Szechuan in September of that year at the head of 3000 soldiers. He left nearly 2000 of his force on the Tibetan marches at various stages of the journey, and himself pushed on, with about 1000 men, to the capital of Tibet.

Things were comparatively peaceful until December, 1911, when the Tibetans rose against the Chinese, and for fully a year there was fighting practically all the time. General Chung and his force were besieged in one portion of the city from March to December of last year. When the position of the Chinese garrison had become quite hopeless General Chung, who was then acting as amban, or Chinese president, concluded an agreement by which he agreed to evacuate Lhasa.

The journey from Lhasa to Chumbi occupied General Chung and his escort 14 days. At Chumbi they halted for some time and then came on to Kalimpong and thence to Ghoom. At Ghoom

BRITISH COLONIES VERY PROSPEROUS SAYS MINISTER

Tells in Speech at Corona Club of the General Trend of Advance Throughout Possessions

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The fourteenth annual dinner of the Corona Club was held recently at the Hotel Cecil.

The colonial secretary presided over a distinguished company and in proposing the toast of the club reviewed the progress of the crown colonies during the year.

The Malay peninsula had suddenly sprung into imperial notoriety by its spontaneous contribution of a dreadnaught to the imperial fleet. East Africa and Uganda were coming on apace.

In relation to Nyasaland an event had recently occurred which portended much future prosperity. The contract for the extension of the railway to the Zambezi had been signed; the arrangements for the extension to Beira were well advanced.

In Nigeria great changes were in progress and in process of fulfilment. Sir Frederick Lugard was a happy man to have returned to the field of his great and early labors.

In the Antilles they found a new condition of trade affairs as the result of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, which had finally been concluded and proclaimed. The result of that agreement would in nearly every case be an approach to a freer trade and lessened duties.

He believed that this agreement, founded upon the report of the royal commission, would be of advantage both to the West Indies and to Canada, and that, coming as it did at the moment of the denunciation of the sugar convention, which created much fear but little danger, it would be a steady influence both upon opinion and commerce.

PLEA OF BRISTOL TO BE PUT BEFORE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, England.—The Hon. A. H. Peake, premier of South Australia, on the eve of his return home, after an eight weeks visit to the mother country, spoke freely to an interviewer regarding the impressions received during his stay in England, and made some particularly interesting references to Bristol and to the possible fruits of his visit to that city.

Mr. Peake stated that he visited Bristol, Hull and Manchester on the invitation of the local chambers of commerce and local commercial men of high standing. He found each of these ports excellently equipped with docks, warehouses, freezing chambers, and everything else necessary for dealing with colonial produce. He found a strong feeling at these ports on the subject of this trade and a good case was made out for decentralization.

As matters at present stand, Australian produce comes to London and thence is distributed to the outlying ports of the kingdom.

Mr. Peake is convinced that a good market exists in England for all that South Australia can produce for some years, and he is convinced that the nearer together the produce and the consumer can get the better it will be for the people of both countries. He fully realized that Bristol had made out a strong case which he would not fail to put before his people on his return home. But although personally he would be very glad indeed to see a new service inaugurated between Bristol and South Australia, no single state could take the responsibility of an oversea service, as everything of the kind was a matter of interstate action.

ITALIAN CHAMBER PASSES ESTIMATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The supplementary estimate of 100,000,000 lire for Libya was passed by 273 votes to 21 in the Italian Chamber immediately before the recess.

It is stated in the Giornale d'Italia that General Ameglio, the governor of Rhodes, will shortly be appointed to a post in Cyrenaica.

RUMANIA ASSURES SAFETY OF JEWS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The London committee of deputies of the British Jews recently addressed a letter to Sir Edward Grey concerning the position of the Jews in the Danube territory ceded by Bulgaria to Rumania.

Woman Suffrage Movement Seen to Grow Throughout World

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SUFFRAGISTS IN BUDAPEST

Hungarians Glad to See Delegates and Surprised at Comprehensive Scope of Movement Embracing so Many Countries and Such Diversified Types

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At this stage in the woman's suffrage campaign attention is drawn to the great international women's suffrage congress taking place in the Hungarian capital.

But Budapest holds but momentarily the thought which embraces the world as the battle-ground of women's rights. "International" is a word intense with meaning when applied to the women's cause.

The revelation of its scope has dawned suddenly and simultaneously in states of the European, Asiatic and American continents.

Victory to the woman's cause is not yet, but the signs which point to its approach are universal and unmistakable.

The very defeats which have marked the introduction of women's franchise bills in some of the parliaments are milestones on the road to attainment.

Substantial Progress

In England and Scotland the passionate demand for political rights on the part of women has been more pronounced and determined than anywhere in the world.

Public opinion is fast veering to the side of the women, and the deadlock between the government and the militants may at any moment dissolve in the face of the tenacity with which the suffragists hold to their principle.

In France, perhaps the most conservative of countries, in spite of its freedom of women, official recognition by the President of the republic and the ministers of state was extended to the women's congress, recently held within the gates of the French capital, and so appreciative was Paris of the work of the women, that at a council of the municipality it was proposed that women should be admitted to its meetings.

In the Italian Chamber, a bill introducing universal suffrage was recently defeated, yet Signor Giolitti, the premier, expressly stated that he had no objection to the principle of woman suffrage, but that he could not support so radical a bill on the eve of a general election.

Victory in Norway

In Norway, full political rights have been granted to women, married and unmarried, and on June 11 the thanks of the women of Norway were expressed by Miss Gina Krog, the president of the national council of women, in the Storting.

In Denmark, the defeat of the bill en-

PROGRAM MADE OF HAGUE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE—The world's peace congress which will be held at The Hague from Aug. 18 to 23, will hold the following sessions:

Aug. 17—Meeting of the international committee of the peace bureau in Berne.

Aug. 18 and 19—Meetings of the preparatory committees.

Aug. 20—At 9:30 a. m., official opening of the congress; in the afternoon first public session.

Aug. 21—Public sessions.

Aug. 22—Public session; in the afternoon meeting of the delegates of the Berne bureau.

Aug. 23—Closing session of the congress.

On the evening of Aug. 19, an official reception will be held by the municipal council of The Hague. Besides other festivities in honor of the congress, the members are invited to go to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Alkmaar and Delft, where they will visit the monument of Hugo Grotius.

LONDON MUSEUM'S PROPOSED HOME

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The completion of the purchase of Stafford house, which Sir William Lever intends to present to the nation as a home for the London Museum, will be effected on July 10, the deposit having been paid some months ago.

Sir William Lever is paying £60,000 for the property with its unexpired lease of 28 years and has directed the conveyance to be made to the first commissioner of works. The property will revert to the crown at the expiry of the lease. It is probable that many of the fixtures, including the handsome candelabra, will be presented with Stafford house to the nation as Sir William Lever is negotiating for their purchase.

TALL RHUBARB IN EAST KENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CANTERBURY, England—An East Kent gardener named Broughton, at Waltham, between Canterbury and Ashford, has grown some exceptionally tall rhubarb. One stick is eight feet nine inches high, and measures 10 inches round.

SECRET CHAMBER IN BELFRY

(Special to the Monitor)

PETER PORT, Guernsey—While workmen were engaged in the belfry of St. Sampson's church, Guernsey, they discovered a secret chamber formed by an inner wall being built. In the chamber were certain ornaments which, it is supposed, were hidden away during the time of the reformation.

GLASGOW JOINS WITH GERMANS HONORING KAISER

Lord Provost of Scotch City Is Guest at Celebration of the Semi-Jubilee of the Emperor

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Germans in Glasgow celebrated recently the semi-jubilee of the reign of the Emperor William by a dinner. The German consul for Glasgow, Mr. Guelde-Barteky, presided, and amongst the guests was the Lord Provost of the city, D. M. Stevenson.

In proposing the health of the Emperor, the chairman referred to the commercial and industrial changes which Germany had experienced under its present ruler. During the past 25 years, the number of persons engaged in the various trades and industrial enterprises in Germany had increased from \$500,000 to 15,000,000, the production of pig iron from 4,333,000 to 15,000,000 tons; the output of coal from 82,000,000 to 220,000,000 tons; the tonnage of the mercantile navy from 1,500,000 to 4,500,000 register tons. Agriculture had attained such flourishing condition that more than double the amount of potatoes and rye is now produced.

The population had increased from 46,000,000 to 66,000,000, and emigration had decreased to 23,000 per annum, the fifth part of what it formerly had been. There was hardly any calling that had not benefited directly or indirectly by the measures instigated by the Emperor, which by enormously strengthening the defensive powers of the country, had insured peace, and thereby created the basis on which alone commerce and industry could develop, as they had done.

Emperor Fostered Ties

If the relations between Britain and Germany had improved lately, the Emperor had done much to bring this about. He missed no opportunity of fostering the ties of kinship which bound him to Britain and he was well known to favor British sports, customs and traditions. The Emperor had laid down the maxim that "the highest duty of a ruler is to guard the preservation of peace."

Lord Provost Stevenson said he was pleased to be among them as a token of his respect for the great German nation, proud to have the opportunity of adding a tribute of respect to its great ruler, and glad to be with the German residents of Glasgow. In the past, Germany and Great Britain had fought together; we had never fought against Germany, and did not think we ever would. In a pamphlet, "The German Panic" by J. A. Hobson, it was pointed out that in the middle of last century there were three war scares, when the Duke of Wellington almost used the same words as Lord Roberts did lately, namely, that at any moment the French might land a large force on our shores, which we were not in a fit state to repel. The writer of the pamphlet went on to point out that by and by they ceased to be scared about France and got scared about Russia, with equally little reason.

Good Men in All Nations

The lord provost said he had travelled a good deal, and when in Germany had met men who would be proud to call his fellow-citizens, and he asked if they who were Germans could wish to have better fellow-citizens than they found in this country. The same thing was true in France, the same thing was found wherever men were civilized. A standing example of how a great people could and ought to live in amity, was our example in the case of the United States. There was a frontier of some 4000 miles between Canada and the States, and from end to end of it not a fortification, not a soldier.

He was delighted to hear the chairman's report of the growing prosperity of his fatherland, and the wonderful growth of trade and commerce during the Emperor's reign. Germany was a great customer of Great Britain, and of course, Great Britain was a great customer of Germany. His experience in business was that he liked the man to whom he sold to be fairly safe, he liked him to be able to pay and therefore he preferred to have on his books a man who was doing well, rather than one who was doing ill. It was a great advantage to Great Britain that Germany was doing so well, and he hoped she would continue to flourish. These war scares were all imaginary troubles, and he would like to dispose of them in the words of the American poet Lowell, who said, "Let us be of good courage, remember that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those that never come."

ATHENS UNIVERSITY DEGREE

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—Athens University has bestowed on M. Gaston Deschamps the distinction of doctor of letters, honoris causa. At the ceremony of bestowing Professor Politis, speaking in the ancient Greek tongue, referred to the debt of gratitude owed by the university to M. Deschamps. In his reply, M. Deschamps dwelt at some length on the future of Hellenism. He also touched on the valor shown by Greek undergraduates in the recent war. His speech was interrupted on several occasions by the applause of the audience.

FARMERS ON BENCH

(Special to the Monitor)

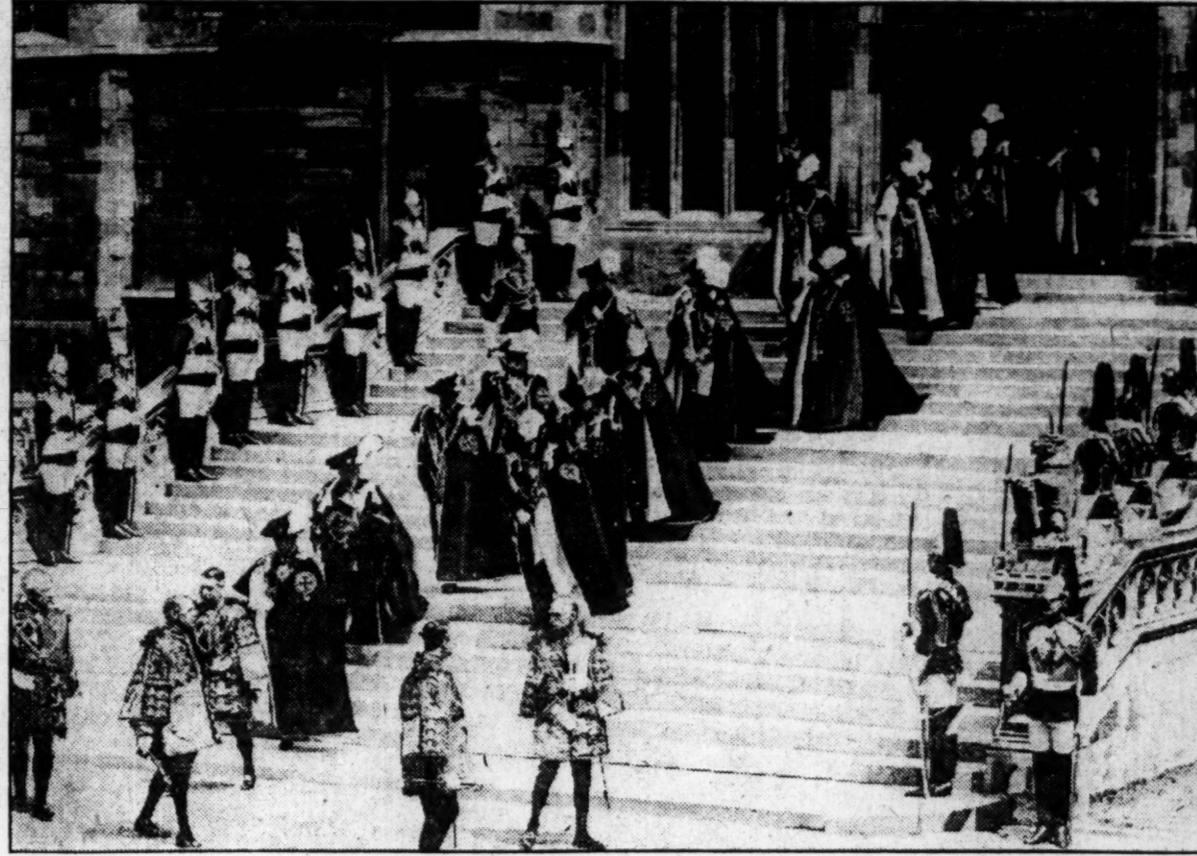
CHESTER, England—Five tenant farmers have been placed by the lord chancellor on the Cheshire county bench.

HARRY LAUDER AS PREACHER

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, Eng.—Harry Lauder addressed an audience of about 1200 people at Castle Green Congregational church, Bristol, taking as his subject the power of sociability. The speaker's optimism was based, as he said, on his "vast experience."

KING GEORGE HOLDS CHAPTER OF NOBLE ORDER



(Copyright by the London News Agency)

British knights of the Garter leaving St. George's Chapel after special service

CANADIAN TELLS AUSTRALIA HER RICH LAND NEEDS PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

WINDSOR, England—The King, as sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, recently held a chapter of the order in the throne room at Windsor. The Queen was present, and immediately after the chapter the King and Queen, with the knights companions, the officers of the order, and the officers of arms walked to the royal chapel of St. George to a special service.

The procession went to the chapel by way of the sovereigns' entrance, the visitors' entrance, the Norman gateway, the Winchester tower, the middle and lower wards, and the gateway of the horse shoe cloisters. At the head of the procession was Lord Esher, the deputy constable and lieutenant-governor of the castle, who with the military knights in uniform, had joined the procession at the sovereigns' entrance. The officers of arms came next wearing their pictureque tabards.

Then came the knights companions, with the mantle of the order embroidered with the garter worn over their uniform, and the officers of the order followed, the prelate in black and the others in scarlet. The King, who with the Queen came next, wore a field-marshall's uniform under the robe of the order. Their majesties' trains were borne by four pages of honor.

It had been told that the lone and uncultivated land was just as rich and productive as that which he had seen under cultivation.

Then in the irrigated areas he found that where formerly one family lived on 60,000 acres, now hundreds of families were settled within

comparatively small compass, and what had delighted him most was the home feeling it brought. He had told some of the people in the back country that, in order to put agriculture where it should be, and to put the nation where it should be, these vast uninhabited wastes should be brought into closer settlement and peopled with families living within a mile or so of each other in big sections. It was the human asset that made the country, and the human asset was a poor piece of machinery without the fortification and strengthening power of the home.

It was right for them to build warships and establish lines of military defense, and he congratulated them on doing it, but the effectual defense method was to people the country with a robust and honest mankind. Trade and commerce were to be the strong arm of any people in generations to come, and that was the ideal Canada was following out. He said therefore "Get more people to come to your country." Their kindness and sunny climes and beautiful cities would come to be known, but they must make themselves known to the old country, and it was just as competent for them to show other countries what they were made of as it was for others to come to Australia to learn for themselves.

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MEDALS GIVEN TO COMMISSIONAIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Their majesties' tour in Lancashire, which commences today, is even more comprehensive and thorough than the recent tour through the potteries.

In the course of five days their majesties will visit practically every manufacturing district in the county and will travel about 220 miles. Blackpool and Southport will also be visited.

On the opening day of the tour the King and Queen will visit Warrington and Widnes; on the following day they will go to St. Helens, Ormskirk, Southport, Preston, Lytham, St. Anne's and Blackpool; July 9 will see visits to Colne, Nelson, Burnley, Accrington, Rawtenstall, Bacup and Rochdale; on July 10, the royal party go to St. Helens, Wigan, Chorley, Blackburn, Darwen, Bolton and Westhoughton, and on July 12, visits will be paid to Ashton, Oldham, Midhurst, Swinton, Heywood, Radcliffe, Farnworth, Salford, Eccles, Tyldesley, Atherton and Leigh.

On the 11th and also on the 13th Liverpool will be visited on the first day for the opening of the Gladstone dock at Bootle, and on the second for a territorial service at St. George's hall. On the 14th the King and Queen visit Manchester and Salford returning to London the same evening.

CINEMATOGRAPH THAT WILL TALK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A new machine which takes and reproduces animated photographs, and at the same time records photographs of sounds has been invented. The difficulty so far in the use of the cinematograph or phonograph with the combination of the two has been to get the voice and the pictures to synchronize. Not only is this difficulty overcome by the new machine, but it is said that the sounds emitted are natural and free from all harshness. This result is produced entirely by a combination of photography and electricity.

PORCUPINES ARE NOVEL IN RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A new transport of animals and birds arrived lately at the zoological gardens in St. Petersburg, amongst which are two or three porcupines. These are new to the St. Petersburg public, and, as can be easily imagined, received a good deal of attention.

EMPEROR HAS PLAY STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRESLAU, Germany—By the desire of the German Emperor the performance at Breslau of a play by Gerhardt Hauptmann has been stopped. It was supposed to have been a glorification of the Emperor Napoleon I.

LONDON—Fred Karno has converted Tagga island at Hampton court into what he calls a "Karsino." This is a picturesque rustic looking building on the outside and a luxurious hotel within. It has a Dutch garden, and a palm court provided with a stage.

"KARSINO" IS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

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Tagga island at Hampton court into

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on the outside and a luxurious hotel within.

It has a Dutch garden, and a palm

court provided with a stage.

CEYLON GOVERNOR ALSO AN AUTHOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers, K. C. B., permanent secretary to his majesty's treasury and auditor of the civil list, to be Governor and commander-in-chief of Ceylon in place of Col. Sir Henry Edward McCullum, B. E., G. C. M. G., who has retired from the public service.

Sir Robert Chalmers, who was educated at the city of London school and Oriel College, Oxford, was assistant secretary to the treasury from 1903 to 1907 when he became chairman of the board of inland revenue. In 1911 he was appointed permanent secretary to the treasury. He was created C. B. in 1900 and promoted K. C. B. in 1908.

Referring to Sir Robert Chalmers' appointment at the recent dinner of the Coruna Club, the colonial secretary said that to know Sir Robert Chalmers was to realize his supreme capacity for administration.

Sir Robert, he added, was also a finished scholar in the Pali language and a student of and contributor to the history and literature of the east. Among Sir Robert Chalmers' published works is a "History of Currency in the British Colonies."

AID FOR ARMENIA IS AIM IN PARIS

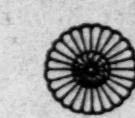
(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—General Lacroix, the president of the Armenian section of the committee on French Asia, took the chair recently at a conference on Turkey in Asia and the Armenian provinces.

The meeting was addressed by Rene Pinon, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who spoke on the place which Asia Minor is taking in the general policy of Europe. The lecturer emphasized the importance of the powers actively intervening to oblige Turkey to grant the reforms promised to the Armenian provinces by Europe in article 6 of the treaty of Berlin.

M. Pinon was of the opinion that, owing to the recent European policy, the Armenians would at last be forced from the constant menace to their lives and

Goldwin Smith Letters Collected Are Models



Book News

HERE are many reasons why "Goldwin Smith's Correspondence" (Duffield & Co., \$4.50), edited by Arnold Hauftain, who was his secretary during the later years of his career, will interest an American as well as a Canadian and an English circle of readers.

Professor Smith's service to the republic during the days of the civil war was like that of Bright and Cobden, and it was based on his love of liberty and his hatred of slavery.

Later he came to Cornell University in the days of its institutional infancy, and with its founder, Ezra Cornell, and with Andrew D. White, its president, he gave to it loyal and inspiring service which contributed much to its breadth of view and permanent cultural ideals such as are not always found in such schemes. To Cornell Professor Smith never ceased to be a generous friend, remembering it lavishly in his last will and testament.

Taking up his permanent residence in Toronto and becoming the most independent, candid and significant journalist of the Dominion, the English scholar retained his early interest in the political and social evolution of the United States and to the close of his long life he discussed in influential British, Canadian and American organs of opinion all the mutations of the American experiment in democracy and weighed the characters and attainments of all of the nation's political leaders. Nor was this all. He is the author of the best brief history of the United States, if the test be style, philosophical interpretation of events, terse yet brilliant and penetrating estimates of men and of parties and "multum in parvo."

High Ideals Pursued

American interest in this scholar and publicist also must always be keen, in view of his consistent advocacy of the merger of Canada with the United States, an opinion which he formed soon after he left England to find a transatlantic home and which he steadfastly maintained, despite all current political indications to the contrary in recent years. In this as in many other of his forecasts the sage of "The Grange" reckoned less with the emotions of men than he would have if he had been more of a man of the people and less of a doctrinaire democrat or closet philosopher. Still, just because he was an idealist and a devotee of principles rather than of parties, he often was correct in his predictions based on moral insights; and it would be easy to indicate from the letters of this volume how surely he foretold the disastrous results of conduct that ultimately always brings punishment on nations and on political leaders. Flight of time often tends to justify the insight of men of this type.

The recently published autobiography of Professor Smith is so fresh in the memory of readers that this collection of his correspondence comes as a welcome supplement, confirming impressions of the earlier volume. Here are the same indications of interest in profound and enduring aspects of the life of man, his religion, his family ideals, his industrial status and his political institutions. Here are printed the communications that passed between great men who looked upon friendship as a sacred thing, and who employed letters missive as mediums for the discussion of the weightier matters of the law as well as for those expressions of interest in personal welfare and in the ordinary matters of existence which make up the correspondence of average mortals. Here also are sidelights on the plottings and bickerings of major and minor actors in great chapters of history, and caustic, mordant judgments upon British and American men of affairs during the last half of the nineteenth century and the opening decade of the era that now is.

Some Held Back

For reasons that may easily be conjectured, none of the light that might be shed by the letters of men like John Morley and James Bryce radiates from this collection. They were copious and continuous correspondents of the self-exiled Liberal leader. Their intellectual tastes and political ideals and his had much in common. Some day, it is to be hoped, these letters now prudently withheld may see the light. But if the letters of these men and of Professor Smith to them are not now given publicity, nor those of Professor Smith to many of the closest and most influential of his American friends, the collection nevertheless is rich, especially in the correspondence passing between the Canadian publicist and several of the leading Unionist opponents of Irish home rule, and J. X. Merriman, the South African political leader, and also in those communications with a variety of correspondents in which the whilom Oxford scholar discussed problems of religion and of ethics as affected by latter-day knowledge.

To a student of the evolution of political institutions particular interest will attach to ever-recurring and never-ceasing indictments of the party system of government which informally contribute to give piquancy and weight to many of these letters. Only less instructive are the missives in which the innate Protestantism, distrust of the Irish as a race and anti-Semitism of the man crop out. As one of the greatest journalists of his own or any other time, Mr. Smith's adverse comments on the scheme of providing a specialized type of education for journalists in "schools of journalism," have peculiar interest, as also do his animadversions on drifts and tendencies in British and American

journalism during the past quarter of a century, an opinion which receives corroboration in a remarkable letter to him from Frederick Greenwood, valuable for its judgment on conditions in London.

Practically Overlooked

Without passing a verdict on the correctness or mistakes of the Smith dicta concerning British or Canadian politics and politicians during a period in which he usually was of "the opposition," an American reviewer, nevertheless, may venture the opinion that frequently less than justice was done to men who faced conditions and not theories. This conclusion is forced after careful study of equally rhadamanthine verdicts passed by him on Americans and on American parties. If he could err so in one field, he must have done likewise in others.

Nobility of feeling and power of expression go along with prejudice and resort to epithets. From being a censor Professor Smith sometimes fell to being a scold. Trained at a time when statecraft was chiefly a matter of debate of theories of political structure, he never adjusted himself to the new era when social and economic problems hold the center of the field. A Liberal of the old school, he could not sympathize fully with later radical developments any more than he could with the newer imperialism. Not for him any volunteering to bear the practical burdens of state, such as is seen in the political careers of men like Viscount Morley or President Wilson. They have shown what "scholars in politics" may do after having won high place as men of letters and as political philosophers.

Men who are democrats in theory but aristocrats by temperament, men who write history but who never make it aggressively and in responsible official ways, men who stand to one side and appraise humanity as it passes by without once merging themselves with the procession or incurring common blame for ignorance or failure, seldom enjoy the reward of having the people listen to them when they do teach truth.

Courage Admired

The intellectual side there was much in the career of Goldwin Smith to challenge admiration. He well maintained the cultural traditions of ancient Britain in Canada. His personal character was beyond reproach. He feared no man or party, and spoke the truth when few others cared to or dared to. He hated tyranny, militarism, commercialism, vulgarity and snobbery, and loved liberty, peace, honor, refinement and mainly self-respect. But there is a pathetic, unsuccessful side of his career which must strike readers of his autobiography and of these letters. He had talents that never were put out at interest but, as it were, always remained in a napkin. He had "the defects of his virtues."

It is needless to add that the letters of this collection are models of sinewy, clear-pungent English, usually objective rather than subjective in quality, and remarkable for vigor in direct statement. Of their kind they are admirable, but it is not a kind that makes them likely to be read again and again at the years to go by "solely for their style and perennial charm. Nor is there much in them that sheds light on the evolution of a thinker or on his methods of mastering and perfecting his rare prose style. Was it because he really believed that as a writer of English he was inferior to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge? A letter to the latter, if not one of sheer flattery, would seem to indicate such self-depreciation. In view

LITERARY NOTES

PROF. WILLIAM S. FERGUSON'S study of "Greek Imperialism" is to be published in London by Constable & Co., and in Boston by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

The newly elected editor of the Century magazine, Robert Sterling Yard, is to bring out next autumn a collection of essays dealing with the book publishing business, to be entitled "The Publisher." Combined with technical information suitable for instruction of the lay mind will be more or less philosophical comment upon the ethics of the calling and upon the inter-relations of publishers and authors.

"The Golden Road," the sequel to Miss L. M. Montgomery's "The Story Girl," will be published in September.

"Pollyana the Glad Book" has gone into a ninth edition.

Canadian book production during the past season has not been large. Only 30 authors, strictly Canadian in type and tradition, have found publishers.

An American edition of the autobiography of an Austrian wage earner, Frau Popp, has been put forth by F. G.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

KANSAS CITY STAR—The big man any line of work is never the man who is constantly thinking about the amount of money he can make out of it. His incentive is not a bank account, but the joy of achievement. There are plenty of men in the government service who could get more money elsewhere. But they like their work, and believe it gives them larger opportunities for service than they can find elsewhere. The man who is out primarily for the money never can be of the first importance in any business.

Men who are democrats in theory but aristocrats by temperament, men who write history but who never make it aggressively and in responsible official ways, men who stand to one side and appraise humanity as it passes by without once merging themselves with the procession or incurring common blame for ignorance or failure, seldom enjoy the reward of having the people listen to them when they do teach truth.

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—The international waterways commission's recommendation that the Niagara river be dammed by a submerged weir a few miles below the Lake Erie outlet ought to have careful consideration. The raising of the level of Lake Erie, the object of the proposal, is desirable, since the diversion of water through the Chicago drainage canal and the enlarged Erie canal have lowered the levels to a serious extent. If the raising of the level of Lake Erie in this way does not mean any lowering of Lake Ontario levels, or any injury to the power plants at Niagara falls, there will be no sectional protest. But, once and for all, it should be definitely understood, and, if possible, made the subject of a binding agreement, that compensating works on the lower lakes shall not in raising the levels, and restoring former conditions, be the occasion for fresh raids on the Great Lakes water supply by the Chicago drainage canal authorities. The application of the Chicago sanitary district recently for permission to enlarge the canal and greatly increase the flow was refused by the United States secretary of war largely on the ground that a further lowering of lake levels would inflict immense damage on navigation interests. It was held that levels had already been sufficiently lowered, as the drainage canal was taking a much greater volume of water than its license allowed. Whatever compensating works may be undertaken by the governments of the two countries jointly should be for international benefit only, that is, for the people using and living along the whole length of the Great Lakes system.

WASHINGTON POST—According to the latest reports from the statisticians of the bureau of labor, the cost of living is still going up. The reports show that the principal articles of food, including 15 staples, representing approximately two thirds of the expenditure for food by the average working-man's family, have undergone a decided increase in retail price, even since 1912. Sugar is the one exception. Just as the revision of the tariff is "unhesitatingly downward," so the cost of living is going "unhesitatingly upward." In the figures showing the cost of living there can be read the greatest task that confronts the Democratic party—the reduction of the cost of living. Prices throughout the world have been on the upward trend, and it has been shown by economists not of the political variety that the cost of living has no definite relation to the tariff. In view

Browne & Co., under the title "An Auto-biography of a Workingwoman."

America also has a poet by name Robert Bridges, whose verse is of an order similar to the coming poet laureate's.

A twenty volume authorized English translation of the works of Arthur Schnitzler is announced by R. G. Badger.

Coningsby Dawson writes a character-study of Oliver Onions, author of "In Accordance With Evidence" in July Book News Monthly.

In "Hephzibah of Japan," Dr. William Elliot Griffis is to tell the story of one of the pioneer American educators and missionaries whose influence on Japan's leaders during the period of transition was marked.

"Quails, so they say, are fond of play in meadow or in thicket; I don't know what, but, like as not, They're pretty fond of cricket."

These visits forth and back between the crowded heads of Europe will no doubt have a tendency to insure international peace, since each host seems disposed to exhibit his great guns and soldiers to his guests and incidentally insure them what would happen to them were they to return home and become so reckless as to stir up a clash at arms.

Observers tell us it does hold true; If a man is active, frank and noble And wisely paddles his own canoe, He may some day ride in his automobile.

RURAL UPS AND DOWNS—Ever since at putting up their fruit, The farmers' wives began, This fact they could not well refute:

"They can who think they can!" And by and by when they shall suppose The happy meal to crown This fruit which now they're "putting up."

The family will put down.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PURPOSE

Joy does not dwell with any man No matter what his station, Who puts not in his daily plan Some worth while occupation.

The government estimate that there are now about 200,000 motor boats in use in the United States coincides with the views held by shore residents who, deprived of their morning naps, are quite sure this pattern of craft is very "pop-pop-popular."

NATURE NOTE

Quails, so they say, are fond of play In meadow or in thicket;

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NEW BOOKS

"Egypt, Greece and Rome"—Ginn & Co., Boston.

"England and America"—Ginn & Co., Boston.

"The New Unionism"—B. W. Huebsch, New York city.

"Between Eras from Capitalism to Democracy"—By Albion W. Small, Intercollegiate Press, St. Louis.

"Kittredge Anniversary Papers"—Ginn & Co., Boston. Price, \$5.00 net.

"Standard Song Classics"—By R. L. Baldwin and E. W. Newton, Ginn & Co., Boston. Price, 60 cents.

"A Dickens Dramatic Reader"—Ginn & Co., Boston.

"Year Book"—Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

"Caleb Matthews, an Idyl of the Maine Coast"—By R. W. McLaughlin, Eaton & Maine, New York city. Price, 35 cents net.

"The Critic in the Orient"—By George Hamilton Fitch, Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.

"O Pioneers"—By Willa Cather, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1.25 net.

"The Hand of Petrarch, and Other Stories"—By T. R. Sullivan, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1.30 net.

"Wherever in Boston and How to Get There"—Chase Myrick, trustee, 53 Devonshire street, Boston. Price, 50 cents at newsstands.

W. S. RAY IS STATE PRINTER

HARRISBURG, Pa.—W. Stanley Ray, of this city, has assumed his duties as state printer, under the contract let last spring by Superintendent Pomeroy and will handle all the printing except the Legislative journal for four years.

ware valued at \$3,365,166, or \$484,964 more than the value of the output in 1911.

New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois were fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively, in the value of output in 1912.

According to Mr. Middleton's report, which has been issued as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1912, the pottery industry was in a high state of development during the year and the value of the pottery products marketed was the largest in the history of the industry. This was due partly to the general prosperity enjoyed by the country at large, but more especially to the steady improvement in the wares themselves in body, design and decoration.

American pottery is gaining a stronger hold on the market, becoming more popular every year. Many if not most of the best hotels and clubs in the country are now using large quantities of domestic china.

LIGHTHOUSE CHANGE PLANNED

WASHINGTON—The department of commerce has decided to remove the headquarters office of the Lake Michigan lighthouse service from Chicago to Milwaukee.

The reason given is that Milwaukee is a more central location, the port is open to navigation all winter, and the supply depot is maintained there.

VOCATION GUIDE OF BOSTON SETS EXAMPLE TO COUNTRY

OPPORTUNITIES for Vocational Training in Boston" is the name of a practical handbook or guide for whoever wants to know where he or she can obtain any kind of vocational education in Boston. It is one of the most valuable contributions to vocational literature that has yet been made. Whether it is one wants to do, whether to become fitted to fill a position as janitor, to operate a motion picture machine, to organize and manage a Sunday school, to produce and handle milk, to be a story-teller, a stock girl, to do window dressing, to work in gold or silver, to cook, to cater, to make hats, or to learn how to conduct one's own house according to the latest, most approved methods, just where one can learn how much one must pay for it and how long it will take, are plainly set forth in this book.

As supplementary information, the book names organized opportunities for finding employment and gives a list of homes for students in associations or clubs. It is hoped by many interested in vocational guidance that the method and types of classification used in the construction of the handbook may be of service to the entire country.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

BUSY LAWMAKER
"Where are you going, senator? You seem busy."

"I am busy. Got to take this package of soil over to the agricultural department to be assayed, then I must send some seeds to one of my constituents, and find some summer boarders for a man who says he voted for me last fall." Louisville Courier-Journal.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES
"The lecturer said the literary standard is rising again."

"I guess it is. I haven't seen a new parody on 'Rubaiyat' for at least three months." Deseret News.

ADMires YOUR PERCEPTION
To make a man think you are smart. It is quite a simple art; First thing you do, right at the start, Just tell him he is smart." Cincinnati Enquirer.

HE'S WATCHING THE INDICATOR
Now they are putting speed indicators on locomotives. What has become of the old-fashioned engineer who always knew it was time to slow down when the telegraph poles at the side of the road looked like a fine-tooth comb?" Denver Republican.

SHINING EXAMPLES

The brightness of many a young man consists largely of waistcoats and neckties.—Baltimore Sun.

PEACEFUL PLACE

Editors who are using columns of valuable space to express wonderment that President-elect Wilson took a nap in the depot at Princeton Junction apparently have never visited Princeton Junction.—St. Paul Despatch.

CHICAGO READY TO BEGIN WORK ON NEW HARBOR

Signing of O'Connor Bill Gives the City Authority to Spend Five Million Dollars, Sum Available for the Work

EXTEND PARK SYSTEM

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the signing by Governor Dunne of the O'Connor harbor bill, and the decision of the Illinois supreme court upholding the contract between the city and the Illinois Central railroad, Chicago is ready to begin work that will give her an adequate harbor and also extend the lake front park system from Grant park downtown, to Jackson park, on the South Side. It is the intention to make a filled-in park from Twelfth street, the south end of Grant park, to Sixty-third street, the north end of Jackson park.

The O'Connor harbor bill gives the city the right to build a harbor and it has been the lack of this authority that has impeded this needed work for several years. There is a large sum available for this project, \$5,000,000, to be secured from a bond issue approved two years ago by the voters, and \$1,211,195 from the federal government, the amount which has been set aside for harbor construction in Chicago. Of the government's appropriation \$350,000 is available immediately, and Representative Gallagher of the rivers and harbors committee of Congress is of the opinion that more funds can be secured from Uncle Sam as soon as the city shows its good faith and starts actual work.

Government statistics credit the Chicago harbor proper with an annual tonnage of a little more than 4,000,000, which is just half what it was in 1892. Since 1892 a large part of Chicago's lake commerce has shifted to Calumet harbor, in the southern portion of the city, which handles annually about 7,000,000 tons, most of it in iron ore, coal and similar products.

The lake front park extension is more appealing to the public, though it will be far less important from a business standpoint. This work will be done under the south park commission, or it will be started under this board to be continued by the consolidated park board if Governor Dunne does not veto the park consolidation bill.

In general the Burnham plan of Chicago will be followed, according to John Barton Payne, president of the board. Provision will be made for bathing beaches, lagoons, yacht and smaller boat harbors, islands, etc., and possibly one or more recreation piers. A part of the work will be to fill in at Twelfth street a site for the Field museum. Construction work on this is expected to be started this autumn.

When the entire work is completed Chicago will have a lake front park extending from Randolph street south to Sixty-seventh, a distance of nearly seven miles. In addition there will be the long park shore line on the North Side formed by Lincoln park and its addition, a distance of about three miles.

The agreement which the state supreme court upheld was a contract by which the Illinois Central surrendered its riparian rights along the lake in return for other space for right of way farther back from the shore.

POULTRY MEN PLAN AMHERST MEETING

AMHERST, Mass.—Poultrymen from all over the East are asking for programs for the poultry convention to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 28 and 30.

Among the speakers will be Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, Prof. J. E. Rice of Cornell University, Franklin L. Sewell of Niles, Michigan; J. L. Nix and Henry D. Smith of Rockland, Mass. There also will be lectures by regular members of the college faculty, including Professor Graham, head of the poultry department.

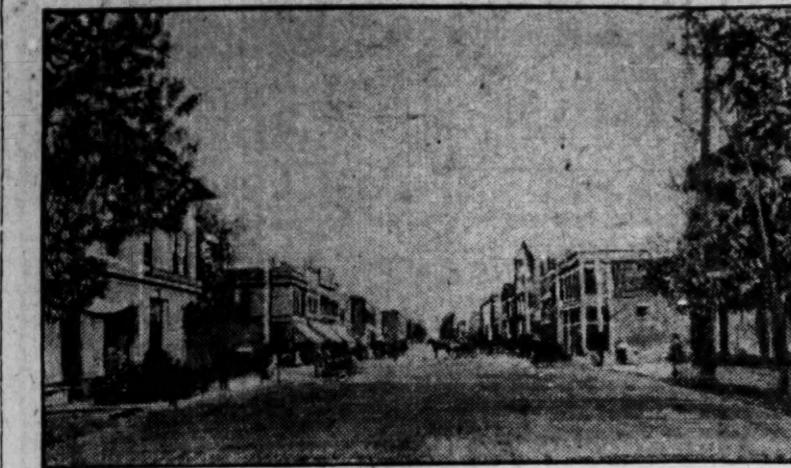
CAPE COD FIRE IS SUPPRESSED

SANDWICH, Mass.—Fire which had been burning the woods back of this place for the past three days, covering a territory of more than 20 square miles, destroying one dwelling house, a modern stable and an automobile garage, besides hundreds of cords of wood and the entire blueberry crop of the season and endangering the entire village of Sagamore, was conquered about midnight Saturday by the fire fighters who had been battling with the flames for more than 20 hours.

MOTION PICTURE HEARING ON NEW YORK—The taking of testimony in the Motion Picture Patent Company case, in which the government charged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, will be resumed in New York today before a special examiner. The present hearing, at which about 75 witnesses will be examined, is expected to last about 10 days.

POSTOFFICE FOR SAGINAW, WASH. ABERDEEN, Wash.—According to a letter received from Congressman Albert Johnson, a postoffice will be established at Saginaw, a station four miles from here.

ORCHARDS AND OIL INDUSTRY PROSPER SUNNY FLORENCE, CO.



Main street, looking east, in Florence Col.

FLORENCE, Colo.—"Sunshine always" is an estimate often accorded Florence, Colo., which sits where plain and mountain meet in this land of bright days. All around are fruitful orchards. The natural oil needs only the touch of water which irrigation systems old and new are bringing to the waiting lands, to bring forth abundance. Florence is in the center of

one of the oldest and most profitable oil fields of Colorado. Wells formerly were 1200 to 1500 feet in depth; now they range from 2500 to 3000 feet; coal oil, gasoline, naphtha, burning and lubricating oils, paraffine, grease, coke, tar, pitch paint, and automobile oils are all shipped from the refinery at Florence. Electricity is being used in pumping. The wells are operated all the year round.

DID THE BARBERS' STRIKE PAY?

Editorial Estimate Raises Question of the Gain to Labor Cause, the Strikers or the Public

BOSTON has had its experience with a strike incited and carried through by the Industrial Workers of the World and is in position to estimate the value of this method of righting the industrial wrongs that are alleged to exist and the worth of the organization that makes itself felt in diversion of the regular order. I. W. W. strikes are not spontaneous. The advocates of the order would not claim them so to be. They would not permit the distinction to themselves of causing the uprisings to be denied. If they fail to be the primary movers, they are expeditious in arriving at points where an incipient disturbance offers an opening for the stimulus of their agitation. But it is not syndicalism as a philosophy that is just now of interest, but the barbers' strike in Boston as a practical showing of what is gained, if anything, or lost, if anything, in the process.

The cause of the I. W. W. may first of all be said not to have gained favor. The interruption of the service of the barber shops was slight and men were not long annoyed by that inconvenience. But there has been an advance in the charges. Sign-boards that have held out their gilded offer of "Shaves, 10 cents," have been painted over in blank or have more courageously changed the price to 15 cents. The 10 cent shave has been lost. The public loses and incidentally

but quite naturally the I. W. W. is held responsible.

The striking barbers are not happy over the result of their outbreak, as the reports of their protests against the suspension of the "tips" is accurate. They have in some instances secured an advance in wages but this increase has caused the employers to advance the charges to the customer, and the customer stops with the payment of the check. The nickel or dime to the barber's palm is suspended. The barbers, their own statements being taken for it, are not gainers by the strike.

The I. W. W. losing favor the striking barbers not content, the employers balancing the higher wages they pay by advancing the rates, it is only left to inquire how the other party, the public, is affected. The patron is paying a higher charge for the service, or if his expenditure is the same it is no longer in part a gratuity which he is supposed to have found some satisfaction in giving to the man who performed it. There has been a new arrangement, without apparent benefit at any point and with the usual result that the cost is passed along to the customer. That process is getting fairly familiar. If there were any doubt as to where the burden ultimately goes, who, to use the vernacular, pays the bill, the Boston experience has served the substantial purpose of a very clear operation of the process of loading it on the one for whom the service is performed.

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NEWS OF THE NAVY

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Commander R. D. Hasbrouck, detached bureau of ordnance, to Idaho as executive officer.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver to navy yard, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1913.

Lieut. R. P. Craft and Lieut. R. P. Emrich, detached the Virginia to aid on staff commander third division, Atlantic fleet, the Rhode Island.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Robertson, to navy hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Westlake, detached naval station, Key West, Fla., to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Stanley, detached naval station, Olon-gapo, P. I., to wait orders.

Chief Boatswain Edward Allen, detached the Lebanon, to home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain A. R. Nickerson, to navy yard, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1913.

Gunner V. A. Jacob, detached receiving ship, New York, N. Y., to duty connection fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Beeching, detached the El Cano, to the Rainbow.

Movements of Vessels

The Mayflower is at Washington.

The Monaghan, Ammen, Patterson, Trippé and Ohio are at Gloucester.

The Thornton is at Savannah.

The Helena is at Hankow.

The Raleigh is at Anacortes, Wash.

The South Dakota is at Ventura, Cal.

The Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding and Terry are at Rockport, Mass.

The Jenkins and the Fanning are at Cape May, N. J.

The Alabama is at Newport.

The Jarvis is at Greenport, L. I.

The Louisiana is at Bristol.

The Michigan is at Quincy, Mass.

The Perry is at San Diego.

The Iroquois, Saturn and Buffalo are at Mare island.

The Alert, F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4 are at San Francisco.

The Patapsco is at Provincetown.

The Denver is at Topolobampo.

The Lawrence, Hull, Goldsborough and Farragut have left Sausalito, Cal., for Santa Cruz, Cal.

The Marblehead has left San Francisco for Santa Cruz, Cal.

The Patuxent has left New York yard for Gardiner's bay, Long island.

The Hopkins has left Santa Barbara for San Diego.

The Annapolis has left Topolobampo for San Diego and Mare island.

The Maryland has left Tuxedino harbor, Alaska, for Kachemak bay, Alaska.

NEW BANK ACT IN EFFECT

MONTREAL, Que.—The new bank act, passed at the last session of Parliament, is now in force, but it will be over a month before the returns under it are submitted.

MANY ELEMENTS ARE BLAMED FOR SOCIAL INJUSTICE

The Rev. A. J. McKelway of Atlanta, Ga., Delivers Conference Sermon at National Charities Convention

INDOLENCE CHARGED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Devotional exercises at a local theater were the feature of Sunday's doings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Many speakers attending the conference appeared in the pulpits of Seattle churches.

At night a general session was held in the auditorium of the Broadway high school. The Rev. Brother Barnabas, superintendent of the Lincoln Agricultural School of Lincolndale, N. Y., read the report of the citizens' committee and J. E. Sessions, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport, Ia., addressed the meeting on "Vocational Training Institutions."

The conference sermon Sunday was delivered by the Rev. A. J. McKelway of Atlanta, Ga. Dr. McKelway charged the pulpit and the bar with being indolent in the cause of social justice and therefore a barrier to its realization.

"We have had at these annual sermons to the conference," said Dr. McKelway, "many eloquent and stirring messages from the church to the social worker. In this new demand for social justice we have the social worker's message to the church.

"The pulpit is not alone in resenting the necessity of exploring new fields of thought. The bar is reluctant to consent to a constitutional convention which may upset the precedent of a hundred or a thousand years and make necessary a new line of decisions.

"We do not always know what justice is, and their thoughts of justice widen with the process of the suns, but if there is any current of American thought today that is running all in one direction, it is the demand among the masses of men for justice. We can tell its course by the ripples on the surface, when some obstacle bears its head."

Big Temperance Convention Urged

PORLTAND, Ore.—J. A. McDonald of Portland, editor and lawyer, was the principal speaker at the World's Christian Citizenship Conference, his subject being "The Ethical and Economic Evils of War." Other speakers were Ayas Hatteri, a member of the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament; Dr. William Guy, a missionary from Japan; Richard Cameron Wylie, LLD., and Dr. Walter Laidlaw of New York.

The section on "Temperance" unanimously adopted resolutions urging all temperance organizations to unite on a comprehensive, nation-wide campaign for an educational movement and for the calling* of a national convention of temperance forces of the United States on Nov. 14 of the present year at St. Louis.

EXPERTS STUDY LAKE CHAMPLAIN COMMERCIAL FISH

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Appointed to take charge of the investigation of food fish in Lake Champlain, which is conducted under the direction of the state fish and game department, Prof. Henry F. Perkins of the University of Vermont has begun his work.

He will seek among other things a solution of the problem whether lake shad or whitefish can be taken from the lake commercially, without affecting conditions relating to game fish, including pike.

Assisted by two graduates of the University of Vermont, Professor Perkins is now seining in Shelburne bay and studying the distribution of the species of fish. Stations will be chosen in the northern half of the lake, on the Vermont side, and each of these will be in charge of a member of the party.

YOUNG WOMEN PLAY BASEBALL

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—The young women's conference here had a baseball game and other athletics here Sunday. Miss Edith White conducted a special meeting for children on Round Top, while the main service was in progress in the auditorium. This auditorium service was addressed by the Rev. Charles A. Alberton of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

VETERANS TO HEAR SPEAKERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—At the annual reunion of the fifty-second regiment, to be held Aug. 14, Chaplain Martin L. Williston and Major Philbrick will report on a trip to the battlefields of Louisiana. It is expected that Admiral Clark may be present to tell of the trip of the battleship Oregon at the time of the Spanish war.

DULUTH DREDGING SOON TO BEGIN

BUFFALO—The Lake Superior Dredge & Dock Company is nearly ready to start work on the Superior entrance to Duluth-Superior harbor. The company's contract calls for the removal of 300,000 cubic feet of earth from the channel. It is estimated that three months will be required for completion of the work. Other companies are carrying on dredging work in the entrance.

TO MAINE EASTERN S. S. LINES

Superb steamships, splendid service, over delightful sea routes.

FOR PORTLAND, from Central Wharf daily, 7 p. m. Also Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. Fare \$1.25.

FOR BATH and points on the Kennebec River, connecting with steamers for Boothbay Harbor and landings on the Bath and Boothbay Line, from Foster's Wharf, 6 p. m., weekdays only.

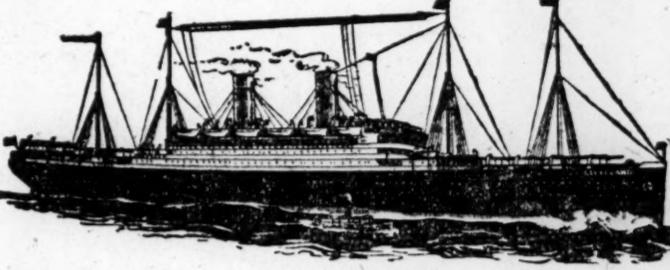
FOR BANGOR, ROCKLAND and points on the Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with steamers for landings on the Mount Desert & Blue Hill Lines, from India Wharf, 5 p. m., weekdays only.

FOR ST. JOHN and all points in the Maritime Provinces. Direct Service. From Central Wharf Monday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at wharf offices and tourist offices on Washington St.

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PLYMOUTH (London) BOULOGNE (

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SAILOR SUIT WITH A BLOUSE

Smart and allows freedom of movement

THIS sailor suit, made with a blouse that is worn over the skirt, is one of the features of the present season. Girls like it because it allows perfect freedom yet is always smart and neat in effect. Belted effects are especially smart.

The straight plaited skirt can be attached to an underwaist or to a belt as liked, and, when the underwaist is used, it can be faced to form a shield; but, for mid-summer, the open neck and short sleeves are both comfortable and smart.

As will be noticed in the small view, the blouse can be gathered at the waist line in regulation sailor style, but linen is pretty made in this way and cotton poplin and pique are excellent, and girls who like tennis and active sports will like the dress of thinner gingham and the like. French gingham in blue makes a peculiarly handsome dress and linen serge is well adapted to the design. Galatea is a good material also, for it is sturdy and at the same time makes a good effect.

The sleeves are sewed to the armholes without fullness in what is known as the "set-in" style. The collar is the regulation middy sort, and the fact that the blouse is buttoned down the front makes it simple and easy to adjust.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 6½ yards of material 27, 5 yards 36 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 for the collar and sleeve bands.

The pattern of the dress (7795) is cut agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SUMMER DRESS OF CHILDREN

Question of individuality considered

IT is open to discussion whether it is better to dress children in really distinctive clothes or to conform to certain styles which are accepted so generally that they almost constitute a set of juvenile uniforms. There is a certain latitude possible even within these limitations, for fabric and finish afford plenty of scope for variety, according to a New York Times writer.

Many American mothers share, to a certain extent at least, the English idea that children should have as little "clothes consciousness" as possible, and that the best way of achieving this is to dress them not only with perfect simplicity but also with an almost total absence of individuality.

The French, on the contrary, often combine in the most fascinating manner the qualities of simplicity and distinction. It is in the details of the trimming, the management of the materials, that these Parisian garments excel. Almost any woman who will give the subject enough study can devise these touches of originality while keeping to the broadly convenient styles for children.

The French and the English have invented charming fashions for the child in the house, but it is to American designers that the child who wants to have a good time in outdoor play must come to be ideally fitted. The beach rompers shown this season are enough to make one sigh to be made a child again. Beach aprons are a boon, too. They are made of blue denim, bound with red and embroidered (also in red) with the appropriate emblems of pail, shovel and so forth. The pail design, planted squarely in the middle of the apron, is in reality a large pocket, which will certainly be the joy of the wearer.

The prices for which one can buy really charming little play dresses, either in gingham, linen, chambray, or dimity, are so very moderate that it is no wonder the shops are supplanting the mother as an outfitter of children.

SANDALS AND FANCIFUL SHOES

Grecian style and vogue for buckles

A FASHIONABLE afternoon shoe which comes into vogue by an introduction from Paris is the modern Grecian sandal, with ribbons crossed and wound around the ankle. It is not going to be a difficult undertaking for any woman to adopt this style, for all she requires is a pair of black patent leather pumps with Louis XV. heels and black moire or grosgrain ribbon about half an inch wide. If she desires to wear this effect with a white lingerie frock she may substitute colored ribbons matching one of the colors noted in the costume. The ribbon is sewed to either side of the front of the pump and wound around the ankle. It may be tied in a perky little bow or drawn through slides. It is possible to buy these slides in this country in several odd designs. Some are of platinum set with rhinestones and others of gilt with colored stones, says the New York Tribune.

Another method of getting the same effect is to buy a pair of Oxford ties with lacets set very far apart and the tongue taken out. The ribbon is then crossed in the same way that the shoe would ordinarily be laced, but instead of tying a small bow the ribbons are wound around the ankle and tied higher up. The ornaments or slides can be used with these shoes quite as successfully as with the pumps, and two or three pairs are often used at one time.

The most popular evening slippers are those of satin, of course, matching the gown and the stockings. A little newer, however, are the slippers of metallic brocade with large buckles of brilliants or colored stones harmonizing with the tints shot through the brocade.

The vogue for buckles to contrast with



HOW GRANDMA MADE A ROSE JAR

GATHER a quantity of roses on fine, dry days. Remove the petals till you have obtained about half a peck of them. Take a large china or glass bowl and put a handful of table salt at the bottom, then a handful of rose petals, more salt, and so on till all the petals are used, scattering salt on top. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning it twice a day. Add three ounces of coarsely powdered allspice and two ounces of bruised stick cinnamon. This forms the stock. Allow it to remain a week, turning it daily from bottom to top. Then put into the permanent jar or bowl one ounce of allspice and, adding the stock layer by layer, sprinkle with the following mixture: One ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, two nutmegs powdered, some ginger root, half an ounce of anise seed, half a pound of freshly dried lavender flower, two ounces of powdered Orris root and any of the following essential oils—jasmine, rose, lavender, lemon verbena or rosemary.—Philadelphia Times.

WORTH KNOWING

A splendid way of washing Chinese crepe is to make a strong lather of boiling water and white soap; when it is nearly cold, wash the crepe quickly and rinse in a strong solution of salt and water. Hang to dry in the open air.

It is well to wash an embroidered pongee in gasoline. While the water might not injure the pongee, it might damage the embroidery.

If a lump of loaf sugar is rubbed back and forth over the outside of a lemon, sufficient oil will be extracted to give a delicious flavor to a custard or pudding.

With tomatoes becoming more plentiful, use a tomato sauce with boiled macaroni. After boiling the macaroni, drain and then serve with plenty of tomato sauce.—Newark News.

OLD BREAD IN NEW PUDDINGS

Costly to throw crumbs to the chickens

EVERY housewife knows how rapidly bread scraps accumulate and the careful housewife knows also that if not looked after they form one of the small leaks in the household management, says the Country Gentleman. They are too small to be considered by some, for recently a farmer's wife who prides herself in her culinary ability remarked in our hearing: "Oh, I just throw my stale bread to the chickens. We do not care for puddings and things made with bread."

"If, instead of the pie and cake so constantly served on some farm tables, the farm housewife, when concocting desserts for her family, would oftener utilize some of the fragments of bread that usually go to waste, in connection with the abundant milk and eggs always to be had on the farm, there would be a great saving."

In the first place, it is seldom necessary to have a quantity of old bread on hand, even in a small family. A half loaf may be freshened by being placed in a hot oven for 10 minutes. The outside will be crisp and crusty, which is an improvement rather than otherwise.

Most people are familiar with the breakfast dish known as fried toast—slices of stale bread dipped in beaten egg and milk and browned on a griddle. We find the eggs superfluous, however, just dipping the slice quickly in sweet milk and placing it at once on the hot, buttered griddle, frying slowly until it browns and loosens easily before turning. If fried too quickly it will be soft and sticky instead of crisp. Serve with butter and syrup.

All clean bread scraps should be thoroughly dried in the oven without being browned, and then put in a tight can kept for the purpose. They are then ready for many things. Pulverized, they are fully equal to cracker crumbs for breading chops, oysters, eggplant and croquettes, and are also available for other things if soaked in cold water a moment and then pressed dry.

Stale bread cut in small squares and lightly browned in the oven—croutons—are a fine addition to soup and an excellent substitute for crackers when eaten with butter and milk. Broken up and eaten with sugar and cream, they form the breakfast dish known as "rusks" in New England and are fully as palatable and nourishing as many of the commercial breakfast foods.

About the only use some housekeepers can devise for stale bread is the homely

bread pudding; but there are so many possibilities, even in bread puddings, for the ingenious cook who takes a little trouble that there is no excuse for lack of variety in that direction.

Chocolate Bread Pudding—One cupful of crumbs, one pint of milk, one half cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonsfuls of grated chocolate. Bake until set, then cover with a meringue of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, and brown. Serve cold with cream or a cornstarch sauce.

Prune Pudding—Cook three cupfuls of prunes as for the table, sweetening very slightly, drain off the juice, remove the stones and sprinkle the prunes with lemon juice. Take two cupfuls of fine crumbs, two cupfuls of milk, one half cupful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, one beaten egg, a pinch of salt. Mix and pour in a pudding pan, then drop in the prunes evenly and bake until set. Serve hot or cold with cream or a sauce made of the prune juice heated and thickened.

Queen of Puddings—One quart of milk, four eggs, one pint of soft crumbs, one cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt. Beat the egg yolks with the sugar, add to the milk, crumbs and salt, and bake until firm. Then spread over the top the contents of a can of strawberries drained from their juice—or the fresh crushed and sugared fruit in season. Over this spread a meringue of the whites of four eggs beaten with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Brown and serve cold with cream. Any other fruit fresh or canned may be used.

TRIED RECIPES

COD, ITALIAN STYLE

P'T A medium sized fish into a saucepan with a clove of garlic, a bay leaf, one or two sprigs of thyme, a small lump of butter, two or three cloves, and salt and pepper. Dredge in a little flour gently until the fish is cooked, then cover the fish with milk. Boil, remove and drain. Put in with the cooking stock a few boiled button onions, and boil quickly for 10 minutes. Sprinkle some grated cheese on the bottom of a deep dish, put the cod on it, place the onions and some fried sippets of bread around it and strain the sauce over. Cover the top with grated cheese and bake for 15 minutes in a brisk oven. Serve on the same dish.—Montreal Star.

BEEF IN CREAM SAUCE

Wash the beets, but do not break the skin, or cut off the roots, as this would let out the color; cook in boiling water until the skin will slip off when pressed; drop into cold water and slip the skin off as rapidly as possible, so as not to have the beets cold when ready to use. Cut into small bits and cover with a white sauce made after the usual rule, set the dish containing them in a pan of boiling water for a few minutes then serve with a seasoning of pepper and salt.—Commoner.

SHRIMP A LA BECHAMEL

Cook three tablespoonsfuls of butter with one half tablespoonful of finely chopped onion five minutes, stirring constantly to prevent onion from burning. Add three tablespoonsfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three fourths cupful each of highly seasoned chicken stock and milk. Bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Add one and one half cupfuls of shrimps, broken in pieces, and, when thoroughly heated, the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten. Season with salt and paprika.

SULTANA STICKS

Cut two squares of unsweetened chocolate in pieces, put in a small saucépan and place in a larger saucépan containing boiling water, let stand on range until chocolate has melted. Mix one cupful of sugar, one fourth cupful of melted butter, one egg, beaten just enough to blend yolk and white, melted chocolate, one half cupful of pastry flour (once sifted), one fourth cupful of English walnut meats, cut in pieces, and one fourth cupful of Sultana raisins, cut in pieces. Line a seven inch square tin pan with paraffin paper. Spread mixture evenly in pan, using a case knife. Bake in a slow oven. As soon as taken from oven turn onto a board, remove paraffin paper and cut cake in strips three and one half inches by one inch.—Woman's Home Companion.

ROSE JELLY

Rose jelly made according to the following recipe is eaten with game, says the New Haven Journal-Courier: Gather seed pods of the red roses in the garden when the frost has turned them red, wash them, open them and remove the seeds. Measure them and to every pint add a cupful and a half of sugar and half a cupful of vinegar. Boil them, stirring all the time, for five minutes, rub through a wire strainer and cool for half an hour more. Cool the jelly and put it in small glass tumblers.

TEAKETTLE HINT

Teakettles would last longer if after use they were turned upside down to drain dry, says the Minneapolis Journal. It is the little drop of water left at the bottom which starts the rust that ends in a leak.

USED IN VIRGINIA

To make iron run smoothly, get some leaves from evergreen trees, says the Louisville Herald. Rub hot iron on them and they will iron without sticking to starched clothes. This is used in old Virginia. Leaves may be dried for use.

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All iron and steel with aluminum utensils—a real large, convenient, full sized stove, as high as other stoves. Roasts, boils, bakes and stews everything to deliciousness without fuel. No watching, no odors. Let us tell you about this wonderful fuel saving, food saving, time saving and labor saving invention. Ask about our Club plan telling you how you can get a Perfection.

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SUMMER-DAY MEATLESS DISHES

Vegetable world's wholesome offerings

FRUITS and vegetables, which are at their cheapest and best in the summer, are nature's own provision for human comfort. The Pictorial Review proposes these meatless dishes for mid-summer days:

Spinach Eggs—Four eggs, spinach, white sauce, butter, cream. Cut in halves four hard boiled eggs and rub the yolks through a sieve. Season some cooked spinach with a little butter and cream and fill the whites of the eggs with the mixture. Place in a buttered baking dish and pour over the whole a good white sauce. Use the yolks for a garnish over the top and brown in a quick oven.

Escalloped Tomato—Two cups of tomatoes, two cups of bread crumbs, one fourth cup of butter, salt and pepper. Cook the tomatoes with the seasoning until tender. Into the melted butter stir the crumbs, but do not let them brown. Place in a buttered casserole or pudding dish alternate layers of the tomatoes and crumbs until all are used. Let the last layer be crumbs and bake to a light, golden brown.

Bean Fricassee—One pound of marrow beans, mushroom or tomato cats-up, one tablespoon of butter, vinegar, pepper and salt, one cup of milk or cream, minced parsley. Boil the beans until tender and drain. Brown the butter in a frying pan and add the beans, stirring until thoroughly seasoned with the butter. Dry and add a little minced parsley, salt and pepper. Stir in the milk or cream and let it stew for a few minutes; then season with mushroom or tomato cats-up and a little vinegar.

Corn Chowder—Two cups of sweet corn, two tablespoons of butter, four cups of milk, one onion, four cups of diced potatoes, eight soda crackers, salt and pepper, two cups of boiling water.

Rice and Cheese Timbales—One cup of boiled rice, one cup of milk, one half cup of cheese, one egg, one tablespoon of butter, salt and paprika. Heat the milk and add the rice, one tablespoonful of butter, the cheese broken into bits, one half teaspoon of salt, one quarter teaspoon of paprika and one egg, beaten light. Pour into buttered custard cups, set in a pan of hot water and bake for one half hour. Serve with bread sauce.

Nut Loaf—One pint of soft bread crumbs, one cup of nut meats, two eggs, two tablespoons of butter, one half cup of milk, salt, pepper, poultry dressing. Mix together the nuts, crumbs, melted butter, milk, one teaspoon of salt, one quarter teaspoon of pepper, one cup of nut meats, two eggs, two tablespoons of butter, one half cup of milk, salt, pepper, poultry dressing.

BEETS IN CREAM SAUCE Wash the beets, but do not break the skin, or cut off the roots, as this would let out the color; cook in boiling water until the skin will slip off when pressed; drop into cold water and slip the skin off as rapidly as possible, so as not to have the beets cold when ready to use. Cut into small bits and cover with a white sauce made after the usual rule, set the dish containing them in a pan of boiling water for a few minutes then serve with a seasoning of pepper and salt.

Molds are purchasable in all sizes and shapes. It is wise to have a collection of them always at hand, for frequently one or two are necessary to finish a drapery, a sash or a band, says the Philadelphia North American.

When covering a button mold, cut a disk of material twice the diameter of the mold. Gather the edges, draw upon the wrong side over and over. Do not have the material so large that a lump is formed in the center of the under side, as this prevents a flat adjustment on the dress.

Many little ways of decorating these hand-covered buttons are yours if you will but heed the notes on effective gowns.

One type of ratine-covered form has a double row of stitches around the edge, made of coarse silk in two colors. This gives a beautiful effect.

French knots, made before the molds are covered, are easily applied, and in either one color or a combination of shades make quick decoration.

The spider web is a covering which is made as you have no doubt frequently worked in the renaissance work so much in vogue years ago.

On the covered mold make crossed

lines that resemble spokes of a wheel, catch the lines of thread together and weave the remaining thread under and over the spokes, going around the center until you have formed a solid woven disk as large as you wish.

Net or lace covering satin molds of a contrasting color make a lovely background for quick embroidery. One exquisite model of flowered voile has a garland of tapestry-blue silk and a new guimpe. Buttons are made of blue silk, covered with net and embroidered in pink-and-blue floss in flowers to echo the blossoms scattered over the voile. Any flower idea can be carried out in this way.

Square buttons, covered and embroidered in solid stitch so that a square on the diagonal forms the center, are very new. Conventional forms are easily embroidered, if you take the weave of the goods for a guide. Sometimes the pattern of the material will give an excellent background which you can work in solid colors and have an expensive disk for a few minutes' work.

Tiny buttons, covered with taffeta or satin and shaped to resemble berries, are made by gathering a disk over a pad of raw cotton, sewing and attaching to twisted silk for the stems. These are applied as if they grew on a running vine, the twisted silk threads forming the stem.

A touch of black is used upon almos-

every kind of costume, and the effect is undeniably smart.

SUMMER

Denver Gives Welcome to Commerce Men Touring the West

Members of National Commercial Organization Will Acquaint Pacific Coast Business Forces With Aim and Work

ITINERARY IN DETAIL

DENVER, Colo.—This city is today the stopping place of the tour of the Pacific coast by directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who came here from Omaha, where they stopped for the first time Sunday. Members of the party gathered Saturday in Chicago from all parts of the East, South and middle West.

A closer acquaintance with western business interests is sought by the organization, and it is planned to bring the business forces of the Pacific coast into actual touch with all that has been accomplished by the chamber since its organization in April, 1912. Practically every important center in the far West will be visited.

President Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago will head the delegation. Extensive preparations are complete for receiving the visiting "boosters" in the 20 cities where stops are to be made.

The commerce men will visit Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. A directors' meeting will be held in San Francisco on July 14.

Seven hours were spent in Omaha, four hours will be the length of the stop in Cheyenne, 14 hours in Denver, one hour and a half in Pueblo, nine hours in Salt Lake City, 37 hours in Los Angeles, 49 hours in San Francisco, 33 hours in Portland, 11 hours in Tacoma, one hour and a half in Seattle, 12 hours in Spokane, 21 hours will be divided between Missoula, Helena, and Billings. Seven hours will be spent in Fargo, 17 hours in Minneapolis, and 12 hours in St. Paul.

The itinerary is as follows:

Cheyenne, Wyo., and Greeley, Colo., July 7. Denver, arrive July 7; leave July 8.

Colorado Spring, Pueblo, Canon City and Salida, Col., July 8.

Provo, and Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9.

Los Angeles, Cal., arrive, July 11; leave July 12.

Santa Cruz, July 13.

San Francisco, arrive July 14; leave July 15.

Portland, Ore., arrive July 16, leave July 17.

Tacoma Wash., July 18.

Seattle, arrive July 18; leave July 20.

Spokane, July 21.

Missoula and Helena, Mont., July 22

Billings, Mont., July 23.

Fargo, N. D., July 24.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 25.

St. Paul, July 26.

Chicago, July 27.

Among those taking part in the tour are: John H. Fahey of Boston; H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis.; Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago; A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa.; J. N. Teal of Portland, Ore.; James Good Cutler of Rochester, N. Y.; Robert G. Rhett of Charleston, S. C.; Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the chamber; Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, O.; Willoughby M. McCormick of Baltimore; T. L. L. Temple of Texarkana, Ark.; Alva H. Averill of Portland, Ore.; John W. Philip of Dallas, Tex., and Paul T. Carroll of Oakland, Cal.

SOCIALISTS NAME THEIR TICKET FOR COMING CONTEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Socialists in state convention here Sunday chose New Bedford as the place for next year's conference. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor, George H. Wrenn of Springfield.

For Lieutenant-Governor, George E. Roewer, Jr., Boston.

For secretary of state, Mrs. S. C. Roberts of Springfield.

For attorney-general, John McCarty, Abington.

For treasurer, Charles E. Fenner, Worcester.

For auditor, Samuel P. Levenberg, Boston.

The platform pledges the support of the Socialist party to all labor organizations as well as unorganized workers. A residential period of three months in any city is demanded, instead of a year, to entitle a person to vote at state elections. Equal suffrage, minimum wage and equal pay, regardless of sex, in all cases, are also demanded.

TRAINMEN'S VOTE PUBLIC TUESDAY

NEW YORK—Representatives of the conductors and trainmen's union on the 51 railroads operating east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river will report to the conference committee of managers of eastern roads Tuesday the result of the ballot taken to determine if the conductors and trainmen will strike if their demands for increased wages, shorter hours and lessened service are refused.

The number of conductors involved is approximately 20,000. In the trainmen's union are brakemen, switchmen and baggage men. Of the latter President Garrison estimates there are 50,000.

SEN. REED SAYS DISCLOSURES WILL RESULT IN LESS LOBBYING

WASHINGTON—Senator Reed of Missouri, chief cross-examiner of the Senate lobby investigating committee today analyzed the evidence taken so far by that committee and gave what he believes will be the result of these disclosures. He says:

"The lobby investigation and its attendant disclosures have shown what has long been suspected:

"That the great special interests have secretly and effectively directed and controlled legislation. I do not mean that all legislation has been thus controlled, but that the interests have been a potential influence is beyond question. Evidence plainly shows:

"First—That they have opposed the election of men known to be opposed to their plans and desires.

"Second—That they have secretly given aid and support, financial and moral, to those who have been subservient to their interests.

"Third—That they have carefully and secretly affected public sentiment through carefully prepared news matter sent out through press bureaus and otherwise disseminated through the press of the country.

"Fourth—That with great skill they have carried on a propaganda with their business connections and by this means sought to influence votes of congressmen.

"Fifth—That they have maintained lobbyists in Washington whose business has not only to undertake to direct a course of legislation and to oppose all inimical legislation but to undertake to control the election of the committees of Congress.

"Sixth—in one instance at least one of these interests, the woolen manufacturers, succeeded in having appointed as confidential clerk of the Republican mem-

bers of the finance committee of the Senate the secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers Association, who performed his work so satisfactorily that he was presented by his employers, the woolen manufacturers, with \$8000.

"Seventh—That the sugar interests of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Louisiana and the beet sugar interests have made common cause to prevent a reduction of the tariff on sugar.

"Eighth—That there is a community of interest between many of the protected industries, and that there has been raised and expended directly and indirectly for the purpose of controlling public sentiment and affecting legislation many thousands of dollars.

"Every day is bringing new developments. Gradually the facts are being laid before the public. No one can predict exactly what may yet be developed, but as a result of this investigation four things will happen:

"The work of the lobbyist having been exposed, he will be discredited and his influence greatly lessened.

"Legislation will be enacted which will render the work of the lobbyist, if not impossible, at least more difficult. In my opinion lobbyists will be required to register and to present themselves before a committee of Congress in their true character.

"The public will more closely observe the conduct of all men connected with the government.

"The decent press of the country will more carefully guard their columns against inspired articles and some law will be passed compelling newspapers to print the source and authorship along with the inspired article.

"This problem is one of great difficulty, but in this as in other cases, publicity is perhaps the best preventive."

thing of Mr. Lamar's telephone importunities of public men.

"Mr. Lamar was my friend," he said, "and I realized that I had lost my entire law practice because of his friendship for me. But I knew he was honest. I met him first in 1896 when he represented the Gould and Sage interests in the Manhattan Elevated railroad at the time Banker Kissell was trying to unite it with the Metropolitan system.

"Mr. Lamar had done many honorable things for me. He got Mr. Rogers (H. H.) of Standard Oil fame to be my personal client, and I did many big things for Mr. Rogers as a result, notably preventing the Guggenheims taking the American Smelting Company under their control in their own way.

"On Feb. 6 I met Mr. Ledyard, and his story of that first meeting is substantially correct. This meeting was in his office."

The investigators hope to clear up the loose ends of the testimony affecting the wool and sugar lobbyists today, as tomorrow the Mulhall charges are to be taken up.

The witnesses on hand when the inquiry opened today included W. L. Bass and Charles D. Westcott of this city, and A. D. Baldwin of Cleveland, O., member of the firm of Alexander and Baldwin, owners of big sugar plantations in Hawaii. They were to tell what they knew about the operations of the sugar lobby.

In addition William Whitman of Boston, once president of the American Woolen Manufacturers Association; Thomas O. Marvin, secretary of the Home Market Club, and Wesley Bell Martin, were to testify regarding the wool lobby, while F. J. Goertner of New York was to tell what he knew of the operations of the Plate Glass industry.

Senator Overman read in great detail the entire testimony of Mr. Ledyard in which he told of Mr. Lauterbach claiming to represent Speaker Clark, Senator Stone and other Democratic leaders and presenting to him (Ledyard) as the representative of the Morgan interests, a comprehensive plan of what Wall street could expect at the hands of the Democrats.

For Senator Reed, colleague of Senator Stone of Missouri, who had been told that should Mr. Lauterbach be permitted to testify regarding the claims he was alleged to have made to Mr. Ledyard, it would be impossible for the New York Bar Association to take the matter up, demanded an executive session as soon as Senator Overman concluded reading the story of how Mr. Lauterbach had claimed personally to represent Senator Stone, who in turn represented Speaker Clark.

As the committee retired, Senator Stone came in and took a seat at the front of the room. He was prepared to testify in support of his assertion that Mr. Lauterbach's story as told by Mr. Ledyard, had no foundation.

When the committee came out of the conference Senator Overman said:

"Mr. Lauterbach you came here voluntarily?"

"I did so," the witness responded. "I want to say that if there is any question of immunity I hereby waive it absolutely."

"That is satisfactory," ruled Chairman Overman. "Now go ahead and make any statement you desire, it being specifically understood that immunity has been waived."

Mr. Lauterbach then read the record of his original testimony in which he had explained to the committee, that in all his interviews with Mr. Ledyard and representatives of J. P. Morgan & Company, he had only one object in view—regaining the good graces, for professional reasons, of Morgan & Company. He then denied again that he knew any

and ridiculous explanation," persisted Mr. Reed.

"Well, it was absurd and ridiculous." Mr. Lauterbach insisted that he could "cut off" the steel inquiry without regard to Mr. Lamar because of his personal knowledge of steel conditions.

"What I meant," he said, "was that it would have been possible for me to get the steel people to make concessions which would have made the investigation unnecessary. I had represented George Kessler of New York in his deals in Tennessee Coal & Iron at the time it was taken over by the Steel corporation, and I was admittedly one of the best posted men in steel circles in the country."

"How did you plan to prevent the House continuing its inquiry by influencing representatives?" demanded Senator Walsh.

"I didn't plan to appeal to Congress.

What I planned was to have Judge Gary and the Steel people have the good sense to make concessions to public clamor which would have made the investigation unnecessary."

Here Senator Walsh confronted Mr. Lauterbach with his original story to Ledyard that he had conferred with the Democratic leaders and found them opposed to the inquiry. The Senator made the witness admit that this statement was false.

"When did you first hear of this steel investigation?"

"Lamar brought me the resolution in the winter of 1908."

"What did Lamar say?"

"That steel was a monopoly and should be investigated."

"What I want to know is, what Lamar's motive, as he told it to you, really was?"

"I cannot remember."

"Did he tell you that he was acting for the public interest?"

"Yes, he did."

"And you, knowing Lamar's private character believed him?"

"I certainly did."

"And he appealed to you as a friend of the public?"

"I regret to say he did not. My affiliations were chiefly with corporations."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a member of the Senate lobby committee, will introduce a bill today designed to prevent many of the practices disclosed during the investigation. The measure is aimed especially at the impersonation of members of Congress or attempts to influence legislation improperly. Imprisonment, heavy fines or both would be imposed for such offenses.

RUSSIAN TUTORS HERE TO STUDY PLAYGROUNDS

NEW YORK—To study the playground movement and other social and educational work here, 60 Russian tutors and teachers arrived on Sunday aboard the steamship Czar. The party is in charge of Boris Mauchess, a Russian teacher and journalist.

J. H. Snodgrass, American consul-general at Moscow, will accompany the Russian educators on their trip that will include visits to Chicago, Washington and other cities. The party will pass the first five days of their visit in New York.

POLICE INQUIRE INTO TWO FIRES

Dorchester police are investigating today the cause of a fire this morning on the first floor of the three-story wooden dwelling house at 31 Leroy street, Dorchester, occupied by Isaac Gordon and family. There was no one at home when the fire was discovered by William McKinnon of 90 Park street. The damage was confined to the loss of a mattress.

Investigation is being made also by police of the South End today to discover a man believed to have set three fires there Sunday when five persons were injured in a dwelling house blaze at 98 East Brookline street. The damage probably will not exceed \$1000.

"I did tell him that,"

Mr. Lauterbach tried to go into an extended explanation of this matter but was told by Senator Reed to "answer only questions put to him." The witness said he came to Washington to investigate the steel inquiry at the request of H. B. Martin, head of the Anti-Trust League.

"What Democratic leaders did you see?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I saw none of them."

"Did you see a single man who had an official position in Washington?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I did not."

"Yet, you say you saw the leaders?"

"Well, I got their position from Mr. Martin."

"Did you see President Taft or any one close to him while here?"

"I did not."

"And your story of his attitude, when you told it, was based on what?"

"On matters told me by Mr. Lamar, whom I saw when I went back to New York."

Here Mr. Reed took up the Lauterbach connection with Mr. Martin and to the evident surprise of the committee Mr. Lauterbach said the first time he met Mr. Martin was at his house a few days ago when Mr. Lamar brought him there. He said that the meeting was a casual one and the only subject discussed was his (Lauterbach's) story on the witness stand last week.

Mr. Lauterbach then read the record of his original testimony in which he had explained to the committee, that in all his interviews with Mr. Ledyard and representatives of J. P. Morgan & Company, he had only one object in view—regaining the good graces, for professional reasons, of Morgan & Company.

"He told me it was to help me."

"Can you conceive of any more absurd

MERCHANTS TOLD HOW TO INCREASE FOREIGN TRADE

NEW YORK—A plan to develop foreign trade from this port and to extend American exports generally to new sections of the foreign field has been prepared by the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Association. Special attention will be given to the requirements demanded by the foreign trade in the methods of packing goods and making quotations in such form that the purchaser may know in advance the net cost of the merchandise to him in his own country. The association says:

"One of the chief factors in building up a foreign trade is the ability to quote foreign buyers the cost of goods laid down in their respective countries. The failure of American manufacturers and shippers to give to foreign purchasers prices which include the cost of freight and insurance is one of the reasons that lead them to buy in other markets than those of the United States.

"The federal department of commerce has pointed out repeatedly to American manufacturers the necessity of packing merchandise to meet the different demands of the foreign markets."

By-laws and a constitution are being drawn up by a committee for the United Master Barbers Association which has been organized by the various master barbers organizations of Greater Boston.

A plan of operation to have

British Heir First to Greet M. Poincare

French President Welcomed to England by Prince of Wales First, Next by King, and Then by the Citizens of London

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—England certainly did its best to give a royal welcome to the President of the French Republic on the occasion of his recent visit to England, already dealt with by cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

There have been few more distinguished visitors to England in recent times than M. Poincare, who has been given so much credit for his work in maintaining the peace of Europe, and who came to England, not merely as the President of the French Republic, but as the representative of a new France, a France of new ideals and of great possibilities. It was therefore well that no honor should be wanting, and in the presence of the Prince of Wales to greet him, a signal honor was paid, for this was the Prince's first service as representative of the King.

In his reply to the address of welcome which he received from the hands of the mayor of Portsmouth, the French President referred to the magnificent vessels of the royal navy which had met him at Spithead. This reference was to the vessels of the second battle squadron, the first battle cruiser squadron and the fourth destroyer flotilla, which he inspected from the deck of the French dreadnaught Courbet.

For its size this fleet was probably the fastest and most powerful that has ever gathered at Spithead to welcome a foreign ruler. As the Courbet glided towards its anchorage the fleet fired a royal salute whilst the forts on shore thundered a welcome.

The President came ashore on the Fire Queen and waiting to greet him were, besides the Prince of Wales, the French ambassador, Admiral Meux, General Smith-Dorrien, the Prince's equerries, Lord Farquhar and General Paget, both attached to the President's suite and the mayor and corporation of Portsmouth.

The ceremony which followed was quickly over. A few minutes animated conversation with the Prince of Wales, presentations of admirals and generals, the inspection of the guard of honor, the presentation to President Poincare of an illuminated address of welcome by the mayor of Portsmouth and a reply in French, by President Poincare, and then guests and hosts together left for London by special train.

As they left the Victory thundered a salute in complete forgetfulness of the great sailor who made it famous and who told his officers to hate Frenchmen like the devil.

France Well Represented

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—France seemed to be strongly represented as England in the crowded streets of London on the occasion of the recent visit, mentioned by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, of the French President to Great Britain.

The "typical Frenchman" with the bell-top trousers and the curious hat had apparently been left at home, but as one listened to the many dialects of France spoken all around one the fact became apparent that the Frenchmen waiting to welcome their President were not confined to the resident French population of London. Many visitors had seized the opportunity to come over, perhaps to see if London had escaped dowdiness in the unusual efforts it was supposed to be making to give gaiety and brightness to the streets.

One regrets to think that they would be disappointed but the decorations of the streets were no better and no worse than they have always been. There was the usual medley of color, the usual display of flags, but of any decorative idea behind the decorations there was no trace. Still it did not very much matter, and certainly no doubt could have been left in M. Poincare's mind as to the genuineness of London's desire to do him honor.

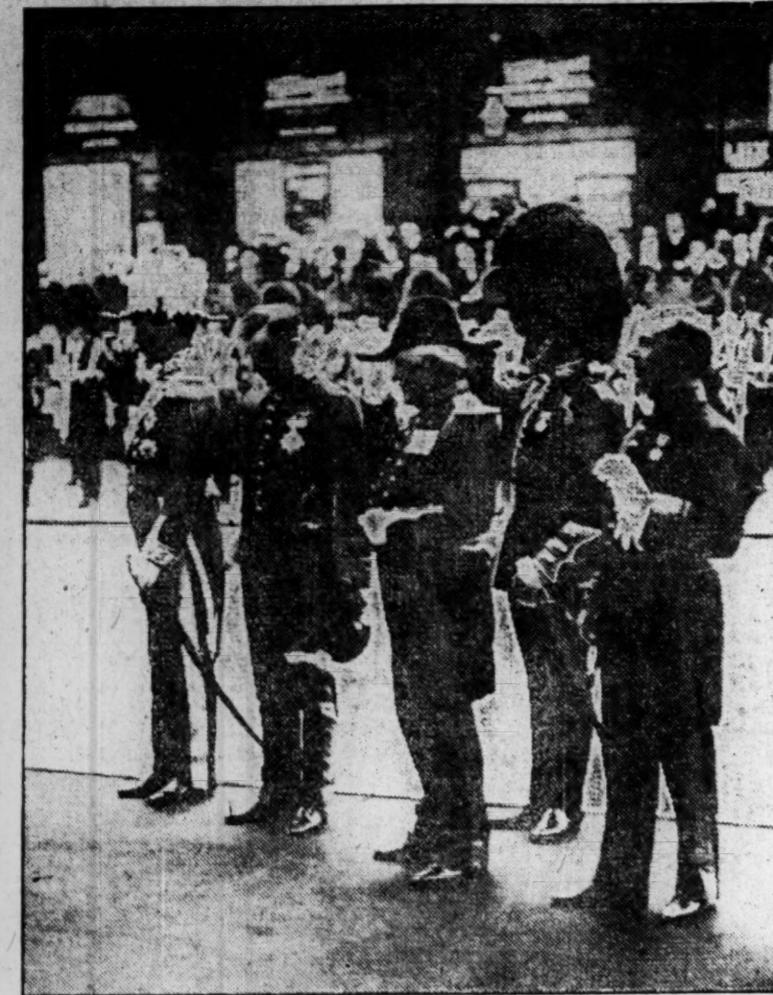
The contrast between the gaiety and color and congestion in the streets outside Victoria station and the scene inside was rather remarkable. Inside one was strongly reminded of Glasgow station on a Scottish sabbath.

The platforms were practically deserted save for the little group in uniform waiting at platform 8 the arrival of the special train, the guard of honor, and the French and English journalists in the press box, a truck decorated with the tricolor placed directly opposite platform 8. Of decoration there was practically nothing, and the French journalists would, doubtless, have their idea of British frigidity confirmed. The only touch of color was to be seen in the uniforms of the cabinet ministers and well-known officers who were there to welcome the President.

When the King drove up 10 minutes before the arrival of the special train there were already assembled the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Asquith looking very distinguished in the uniform of an elder brother of Trinity house, a uniform which the French journalists ought to have known, for did not one of their number once describe Mr. Gladstone as an elder brother of the Holy Trinity.

The special train arrived in good time and as the President jumped quickly onto the band struck up the "Marseillaise." The King warmly greeted the distinguished visitor, holding his hand until the band had ceased playing, and then,

MINISTERS SALUTE FRENCH ANTHEM



(Copyright by Central News)

Left to right, Lord Crewe, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith, Lord John Hamilton and Mr. McKenna honoring arrival of French President

after the presentations had been made, President in French, and referred to the steady growth of deep mutual respect and good will between the two nations. Since the signature in 1904, he said, of the diplomatic instruments that settled so amicably the outstanding questions between them, the two nations had been enabled to cooperate harmoniously and cordially in matters of international concern, and had been drawn together by a growing sense of unity of interest and identity of purpose. The aim which both governments had kept constantly in view was the cause of peace, and the chief of their common interests lay in a close cooperation for that blessed purpose.

The President, who also spoke in French, replied that the friendship which united the two countries today was deeply implanted in the minds of the populace. History and time would themselves develop it. Its embryo lay in the traditional goodwill which the centuries had developed between Great Britain and France, and which was not allowed to increase until contrary sentiments had passed away. The two peoples had at last yielded to their natural disposition, their mutual respect had little increased to affection and to the courtesy of their ancient relations a trustful intimacy had been easily joined.

After replying to addresses of welcome from the French Chamber of Commerce and the French colony, M. Poincare returned to St. James' palace for a short rest before being entertained by the King at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace in the evening. Fourteen tables were laid in the ball supper room for the 130 diners, the King and Queen, the President, members of the royal family, and the ambassadors being seated at a large oblong table in the center of the apartment.

The King proposed the health of the

PRESIDENT AND PRINCE INSPECT GUARD



(Copyright by Central News)

Arrival of M. Poincare at Portsmouth, on the occasion of the recent visit paid by him to England

SENATOR WORKS URGES BOARD OF APPOINTMENTS

California Man Introduces a Bill Which Would Relieve President and Members of Congress of Federal Patronage

TERM IS FOUR YEARS

WASHINGTON—Federal patronage, including every government position except those under civil service, will be taken out of the hands of politicians and members of Congress and delegated, to a commission of three men, if a bill introduced today by Senator Works becomes a law.

The bill provides for an appointment commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, the duty of the commission to be the recommendation to the President and the Senate of candidates for appointment to government positions. The bill expressly forbids a senator, representative, or other federal office holder recommending any person for a position in the government service, and equally prohibits any applicant from seeking the aid of officials to this end.

The bill is designed to increase the efficiency of federal appointments and relieve members of Congress of the burden of seeking positions for their constituents or friends. The present administration has been confronted with a patronage problem which has vexed those charged with its solution. So extensive has been the task of making removals and appointments that it has been impossible for the President, in the opinion of many members of Congress, to give adequate attention to it to insure always the appointment of satisfactory men to offices.

The bill provides that the President shall appoint at the beginning of his term, with the advice and consent of the Senate, this appointing commission to serve during the President's term and no longer. The commission is to receive and consider all applications and recommendations for appointment to federal offices not in the civil service and make recommendations to the President. Recommendations are to be made on merit, political party affiliation or political service not to be considered. The President or the Senate may reject any recommendations until one is found satisfactory. An appointee may be removed only for cause, which cause must be explained fully by the President. The provisions exempt employees of the President, cabinet and Congress.

Ten years' residence in the United States is made requisite for membership on the commission. The salary is \$8000 a year.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of Boston Lodge of Elks en route to Rochester, N. Y. yesterday the Boston & Albany road furnished a Pullman parlor and dining car train from South Station.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain club occupying reserved New Haven railway cars arrived at South Station today from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., via

Hartford in 1910, and has just taken

his doctorate at Harvard in the department of economics. He was formerly teacher in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary and since 1910 has been teaching at Tufts College.

The private car Wanderer, occupied by Payne Whitney and party, passed through Boston today en route from Newport, R. I. to Raquette Lake, N. Y., via New York Central lines.

Boston & Albany railway employees of the operating department gave to Crew Despatcher Frank O'Brien a purse of gold and Mrs. O'Brien a fitted hand bag.

SALT LAKE CITY CHURCHES ENTER INTO N. E. A. PROGRAM

Special Services Held by Way of Recognizing Ideas for Which Organization of Teachers Holding Convention Stands

COMMISSIONER TALKS

SALT LAKE CITY—Holding special services, churches all over the city gave recognition on Sunday to the ideas which the National Education Association, in convention here, stand for. A children's song and flower festival was held in the Tabernacle in the morning. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, and Brigham H. Roberts addressed meetings during the day.

Discussing the school salary question, Carroll G. Pearce, superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, Wis., declared on Saturday that teachers were paid the lowest of any professional people. They must be paid more, he said, or the public must be content to see the quality of the teaching force go down.

James R. Baker, president of the University of Colorado, reported on "Economy of Time in Education," declaring that school and college courses were too

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT IS TO BE ASKED FOR CITY

Councilor James A. Watson Seeks Right to Dispense Commodity at Moderate Prices

Establishment of a municipal ice plant from which persons in the tenement districts might obtain ice at reasonable rates, is to be proposed at today's meeting of the city council by Councilor James A. Watson.

Mr. Watson says he proposes to submit an order providing that Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett be asked for an opinion as to whether the city legally can go into the ice business and sell that commodity just as it sells water.

Mayor Fitzgerald, when a similar plan was earlier proposed, was of the opinion that the Massachusetts supreme court decision preventing the city from going into the coal business would hold in the case of ice.

At the Central Labor Union meeting Sunday resolution was introduced advocating a municipal ice plant. It was said by officers of the organization that the supreme court decision, given in 1902 on the desire of cities and towns to sell coal during the coal strike, is to the effect that such activities would be unconstitutional.

The delegates and officers unanimously favored the resolution and it was finally referred to the executive board with instructions that it present to the next Legislature an amendment to the state constitution to permit the conduct of such business.

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS ABOUT DOUBLE

WASHINGTON—Hides and skins imported into the United States show a larger total in the year just ended than any earlier year. Figures of the 11 months ended with May, compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, show that the quantity and value of this class of material imported in the fiscal year 1913 were not only greater than ever before, but practically double those of a decade ago.

The total value of hides and skins imported in the year approximates \$120,000,000, against \$58,000,000 in 1903, and the total quantity about 600,000,000 pounds, against 319,000,000 a decade ago.

CHAS. E. STEVENS PASSES AWAY

WARE, Mass.—Charles Edward Stevens passed away at his home in Maple street here on Sunday morning, aged 70. He was admitted to partnership with his father in 1872 in the manufacturing of flannel cloth under the firm name of Charles A. Stevens & Co. In 1892 he became proprietor of the mill. He was president of the John Russell Cutlery Company of Turners Falls, a director of the Ware National Bank, Cotton and Woolen, Industrial and Rubber Insurance companies of Boston, the Ware River Railroad Company, Ware River Manufacturing Company, a trustee of the Ware Savings Bank, a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, of the state Senate 1889, 1890, of the executive council in 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was a presidential elector in 1900. He was a member of the Republican, Unitarian and Algonquin clubs of Boston, the Mayasset Club of Springfield and treasurer of the Ware Unitarian Society since 1892.

BROWN NAMES FACULTY MEMBER

PROVIDENCE—Brown University has elected Lucius Moody Bristol, Ph. D., as assistant professor of sociology. Dr. Bristol graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1895, took his A. M. at Harvard in 1910, and has just taken his doctorate at Harvard in the department of economics. He was formerly teacher in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary and since 1910 has been teaching at Tufts College.

The annual dinner of the association will be held Thursday evening at the Blatz hotel. Col. J. L. Shepard of New York will be toastmaster.

Among the speakers at the convention will be J. E. McCourt of the Star Watch Case Company; John P. Hess, Fond du Lac; Prof. C. A. Culver, Beloit College Observatory; Charles Kohli, Monroe; Fay R. Smith, New London; Franklin N. Wood, National Jewelers Board of Trade, and T. L. Combs, Omaha.

There will be various social features for those present at the convention, including receptions, dancing, music and games and theater parties.

MARINE CORPS PLAN OPPOSED

Representatives Ernest W. Roberts and James M. Curley express themselves as ready to oppose the orders recently issued by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels directing that all work pertaining to construction of buildings for the marine corps at Boston, Philadelphia and on the isthmus of Panama be suspended pending the consideration of the proposition to concentrate marines at the Pensacola, Fla., navy yard.

Mr. Roberts said that he should leave for Washington today to investigate the matter. Mr. Curley expressed himself as much surprised at the turn affairs had taken. "I cannot understand the change of opinion of Secretary Daniels since he was here," he said, "and I believe it to be the duty of every member of Congress from Massachusetts to oppose the change and do what he can to bring about improvements and betterments at the local yard."

CAR SHOPS TO BE REPLACED

DETROIT—With the announcement that the Pere Marquette shops in Grand Rapids and Saginaw are to be abandoned, plans are afoot to replace the two shops with one large shop in Ionia.

In the cool Roof Garden at the Hotel Puritan, Commonwealth near Massachusetts avenue, dinner is served at a fixed price of \$1.25.



WILL give you an ideal trip through the picturesque West—wonderful scenery, glorious climate. Chicago to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria and return. Tickets on sale July 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1913.

\$72.50 tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th, 1913, good returning until October 31st, 1913.

Liberal Stop-over privileges. Diverse return routes. Write for booklet giving complete information.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Union Pacific

Standard Route of the West

Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals—scientifically ballasted roadbed and heavy double tracks.

Portland & Puget Sound Express

Standard and tourist sleeping cars, coach and chair car service—leaves Chicago daily, 10.15 a. m. from Union Station.

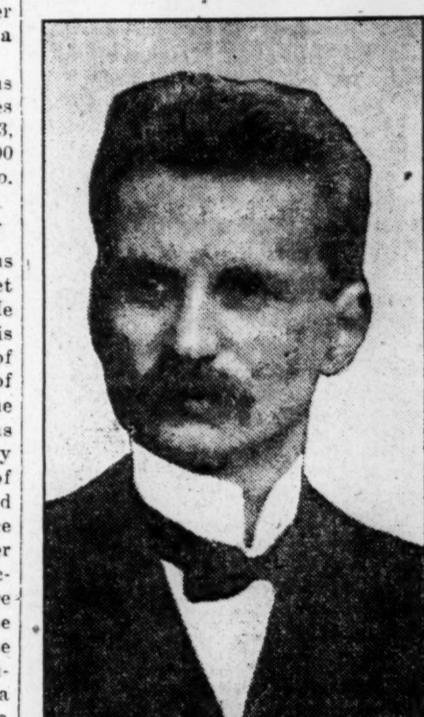
Willard Massey, N. E. F. & P. A.

176 Washington Street

Boston, Mass.

289

WISCONSIN RETAIL JEWELERS GATHERING FOR CONVENTION



GUSTAVE KELLER

President of Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association

Auditorium, the ceremonies including a promenade, and music and entertainment for visitors, members and ladies.

On Wednesday a ladies auxiliary will be formed. Officers will be elected by the Jewelers Association and also delegates to the national convention.

The ceremonies will begin at 10 a. m., when an informal greeting will be extended to the convention's guests by the president, officers and reception committee. Registration and distribution of badges will follow, after which the exhibits in Exhibit hall will be viewed. At 1:30 p. m. the meeting will be called to order and the address of welcome delivered by Dr. G. A. Bading, mayor of Milwaukee, and the response by Gustave Keller, president of the organization. Reports and other business will follow.

In the evening manufacturers and jobbers' night will be observed at the

TABLETS TO BE GIVEN IN HOLLAND

ITHACA, N. Y.—To place historical tablets in localities in Holland, the Rev. William Eliot Griffis is to sail from America July 13.

He will install a tablet at Rotterdam, the gift of the Reformed church; another at Middleburg, the gift of Sunday schools of the Congregational church; a third at Dieriehee, the gift of Philadelphia, and a fourth at The Hague, given by the city of Albany.

CAR SHOPS TO BE REPLACED

DETROIT—With the announcement that the Pere Marquette shops in Grand Rapids and Saginaw are to be abandoned, plans are afoot to replace the two shops with one large shop in Ionia.

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

FARM LANDS

6000 ACRES choice fruit and farm land, ideal climate, beautiful stream, timber and coal on land, two railroads, \$7.50; splendid investment; investigate. H. N. NICHOLS, 650 Hallway Exchange, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE-WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—Good improved farm, Juneau county, Wis.; 224 acres, 50 rods from station at Meadow Valley; low price and terms for quick sale. Address W. D. Ball, 1412-36 Church st., New York.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY—CHICAGO

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for clear; nothing better for the money; 2 elegant Chicago apartments; all light rooms; rental \$6000 per month; due 1915-1916, 5% per cent. SWEETLAND, 421 E. 45th st., Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the best hillside location in the Wisconsin Dells. "The Illinois" MARY L. MORRIS Manager, Kilbourne, Wis.

ROOMS

BACHELOR'S Bay, 57 Westland ave.—Light rooms near Fenway, running water; tour accommodated. HARRIS, Tel. B. B. 2017-M.

BATAVIA ST., 16—Large front room on bathroom floor; also single room on top floor. Tel. Back Bay 4078-W.

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 93 and 122—Furnished rooms; permanent and transient guests accommodated. Tel. B. B. 3372-R.

WEST NEWTON ST., 242 Near Huntington Ave. Furnished rooms.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS**SOMERVILLE**

A free entertainment will be given by Fred W. Reick of the International Harvester Company of America in Y. M. C. A. building this evening. Mr. Reick will show by lantern slides development in farm methods.

The option which the Somerville Boys Club had on the property of the First Universalist church expired July 1, and an application will be made for extension of time. The club expects to obtain sufficient funds to purchase the property.

READING

A lawn party under the auspices of the H. H. S. of the North Reading Baptist church will be given on W. P. Turner's Maple Lawn farm tonight.

An agreement entered into by the town's light department, the telephone company and the Bay State street railway regarding the joint use of poles is resulting in the removal of many poles from Lowell street.

HANOVER

The Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a lawn party on the grounds surrounding the town hall at Center Hanover next Thursday evening.

The Joseph E. Wilder post, G. A. R., of this town, and the W. R. C. will be the hosts for the members of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations at their summer convention at Ridge Hill Grove this month.

BRIDGEWATER

A series of band concerts are to be held in Central square during July and August.

The shoe factories in town opened this morning after having been closed for several days.

The boy scouts are to attend the annual camp at Wareham, which will be held next month.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has returned to Medford after two weeks at his summer home in Maine.

Leicester F. Hamilton of this city has been appointed one of the board of student advisors to the entering freshman class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NORWELL

Mrs. L. Emma Lewis, Mrs. Eunice W. Studley, Mrs. Emma D. Vining, Mrs. Louisa J. Robinson have been appointed special aides on the staff of the department president of the W. R. C.

The Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church at Assinippi is arranging for a lawn party to be given soon.

WHITMAN

Work is under way for a new conduit for the telephone company which will group the lines running into the exchange.

Work has begun on the new stone road for Washington street from Warren avenue to Vernon street.

STONEHAM

Four high school boys, Robert Moody, Paul Hincliffe, Lester Freeman and Walter Houston, are assisting Dexter G. Pratt, former superintendent of public works, in laying out a large tract of land on Cape Cod.

WINCHESTER

Union services of the Winchester churches began yesterday, the First Baptist, First Congregational and Methodist churches participating. Services are held in the First Baptist church.

MELROSE

A tryout of the new combination motor chemical truck will be held this week. The new truck is to replace horse No. 1 at the Central fire station.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

A number of new bungalows have been erected here during the past few months and more are contemplated in the fall.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

APARTMENTS TO LET

69 Gainsborough St.

Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce

94 Milk Street Room 23

CASTLEGATE APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill ave., boulevard corner Castlegate road, large, airy, light rooms, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, oak dining rooms, rear porches, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. **MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS.** EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 298 Washington st.

LAND—WASHINGTON

LAND, WASHINGTON—Logged off land, 20 miles from town. Renting now \$500 cash. Owner, MRS. W. E. LEWIS, 204 Scripps bldg., San Diego, Cal.

HOTELS

The Balsams

A charming Hotel in the White Mountain Region.

Dixville Notch, N. H.

2000 ft. high, in

the scenic White Mountain region.

Cool, clear air,

most inspiring and

restful.

Conducted along lines

most inspiring and

restful.

Property of 3000 acres.

Deer, trout and other

game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, tennis, golf, tennis, billiards, boating, bathing, electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxurious furnishings. Table supplied directly from the factory. Restaurants, milk, fruit, eggs, meat and trout fresh from the streams. See extra Catalogue. Address CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager, Box 2, Dixville Notch, N. H.

Ask your dealer, or send direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

THE KREBS-OLIVER COMPANY,

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Ask your dealer, or send direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

The Easiest on the Feet Is

'Success' Brand

Genuine Kangaroo Leather

Soft and pliable yet wears

like iron; holds its shape

and retains its brilliant,

glossy finish.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques

Hardware, Paints

and Oils

Established 1890

Tel. 420 B. 242 MASS. AV., BOSTON

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Hardware, Paint

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

CENTRAL

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ART
HELEN C. LEGGERWOOD, formerly with Carolina, Inc., Ruby. A new and complete line of books, fiction and non-fiction, quarterly covers, and Cross and Crown Jewelry. 116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

GIFT NOVELTIES—Books, helpful cards, etc. Catalog free. BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, Room 304, 81 E. Madison st.

PICTURES AND FRAMING—A specialty. Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday and remembrance gifts. J. SHIFFMAN, Fine Arts, 118 S. Mich. ave. Rand. 9017.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—Formerly in the Venetian bldg., now 104 S. Michigan bld., Suite 616. Books, lesson markers, quarterly covers, Cross and Crown Jewelry.

CLEANERS
WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER. Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings. 6390 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

GIFT STUDIO
GIFT STUDIO, 1028 Fine Arts bldg.—Hand made articles of special interest for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 6003.

Original ideas in Wedding, Graduation Gifts, Stationery, Handwrought Jewelry, Metal Ware, Baskets, Smoking Cods, and Holders. KATE GIFT SHOP, 3048 Cottage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

GOWNS
H. ZEISS
LADIES' TAILOR
Suite 602 Heyworth Building
Latest methods in fitting and tailoring. Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00 up; Misses' plain school suits, \$35.00 up; on 48 hours' notice. Phone Randolph 1174.

MME. M. A. HADLOCK, Importer of Gowns and Tailored Garments. Republic bldg., 209 So. State st. Tel. Har. 3765.

Cut Prices on All June Work for BENSON & VAN MIDDLEBROOK GOWNS 603 Kesner bldg., 5 North Washab ave.

FLANDERS
222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.
Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks

GROCERIES
ORCHARD & ORCHARD—Service means quality, fair prices, efficient delivery. 1443 E. 63d st. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

N. N. FRUDENFELD'S "Gem" Grocery and delicatessen. Vegetables, smoked meats. 4310 Indiana ave. Tel. Kenwood 3470.

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Hardware—Cutlery—Tools. STEBBINS HARDWARE CO., 15 W. Van Buren st., near State.

HAIIRDRESSING

SHAMPOOING—Martha Matilda Harper's Method. BERTHA F. FARQUHAR, 88 Marshall Field bldg. Tel. Pif. Ex. 1. Local 170.

HOLMES
809 Kesper bldg. Ran. 1038. Hairdressing, Manufacturing Hair Goods, etc.

JEWELRY
KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP
Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture Framing. 1344 E. 47th st. Phone Oak. 3655.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS
WALTER J. UHL, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1409 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

MAX T. VOLKMAN
Ladies' and Gent's Tailor Suits from \$30 up; high grade; workmanship guaranteed. 1407 Belmont av. Tel. Graceland 1952.

LADIES' TAILORS
THE TALK OF THE TOWN
OSCAR J. LEEN
Makes the best fitting suits and gowns within reach of moderate incomes. Suite 910, 218 So. Washab ave., above McClurg's Bookstore.

NYE & HERRING
1815 Heyworth bldg., 2nd fl., E. Madison st.
TO WOMEN
Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats \$35.00 and up.

LAUNDRIES
ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO.
Telephone Monroe 2
1222 Madison Street

PURITY LAUNDRY
1122 Foster ave. Phone Edge. 4269. A trial from you will be appreciated.

MEN'S TAILORS
FRANK A. ROSE
Arthur Tailor
310 Maller, 5th fl., 5 North Washab ave. Tel. Randolph 1901.

THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO.
Suits and Overcoats, \$30 to \$60
1216 East 63d Street

REASONABLE, RECOMMENDABLE, RE-LIKE—MATSSEN & CO., Tailors for Men. 1624 Madison st. Phone West 1755.

LEA. O. JAMES, Suits \$30 and \$35. Tel. Ken. 3211. 1146 E. 47th st. Also ladies suits made or remodeled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 203 Clarendon ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1033.

PRINTERS
KENFIELD-LEACH CO.
PUBLICATIONS. CATALOGS, Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 754—All departments.

ROOFERS
GEO. A. KYLE, Established 1884. Shingle and Prepared Roofings. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3668—736 Belmont Ave.

SHOES
CORSON'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE SHOP
Lewis Institute bldg., Robey & Madison st. High class reliable shoes for all.

URBANA, ILL.
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN LADIES
and only the best in Millinery and Ready Made Garments at THE AMSBARY STORES.

CENTRAL

OAK PARK, ILL.

CLEANER AND DYER

Dry Cleaning—Madison st. Phone Austin 5084.

DRY GOODS STORES

AVENUE DRY GOODS STORE
H. S. WEBB, Prop.
Oak Park ave. and Lake st. Tel. 745.

LADIES' TAILORS

E. B. DAVIS & CO.
Ladies' exclusive tailors. Suits from \$35 to \$75. We guarantee our work.

Phone 461 Oak Park.
113 N. Oak Park ave.
OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

TEA ROOM

THE COPPER KETTLE TEA ROOM
Real home cooking. Tel. O. P. 1936
6810 So. Boulevard. Oak Park, Ill.

EVANSTON, ILL.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

THE TE-O SHOP—Hand made jewelry and metal work; designs and estimates submitted. 1570 Sherman ave.

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEEVER, 4503 Troost

Groceries and Meats

Home Phone S-414 Bell Phone S-2202

HAIR DRESSERS

LEMON HAIR SHOP

Manufacturing, Marcel Wave

201 Sharp bldg., 11th and Walnut st.

MISS LINSDAY Hair Dressing, Shamrock, Manufacturing; reasonable prices.

407 Gordon & Koppel bldg.

WOMEN'S SHOP

ACKLEY GIFT SHOP

The American Girl—Lovely Velvet and Tiny Roses. By mail \$5c, 75c, \$1.00.

State color. 1617 Orrington ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES

No job too large or too small for H. E. PEANNE, 421 Madison, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORNETS

THE CORSET SHOP, Fredericka Pluckhan.

Corsets, Hosiery, Lingerie and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats.

407 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FLORISTS

LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Promotion attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee. Tel. Main 1251.

FURS AND STORAGE

WM. RECKMEYER CO., Furriers.

Exclusive furs and fur garments. Prices moderate, fine workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

HAIR DRESSERS

LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Promotion attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee. Tel. Main 1251.

LAUNDRIES

FORD LAUNDRIES, 1010-1015-7-8 Virginia

St., Kansas City, Mo. Phones: Home 5040 Main, Bell 302 Grand.

MILLINERY

KODAKS

KODAKS

FLORISTS

LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Promotion attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee. Tel. Main 1251.

HAIR DRESSERS

LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Promotion attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee. Tel. Main 1251.

HAIR DRESSERS

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For a free advertisement write
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paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOSTON
Stefano Badena, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 268 Cambridge st.
H. C. Burdette, 100 Newbury st.
G. A. Harvey, 476 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
James M. Ladd, 104 Franklin st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 171 Washington st.
E. P. Richardson, 535 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 79 Harrison ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Bushell, 102 Winthrop st.
Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 276 Meridian st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Howard C. Parker, 100 Harrison st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.
ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase, 189 Main st.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper, 104 Main st.
Sherwin & Co., 104 Main st.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 33 Washington st.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Brookline st.
BROCKTON
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CAMBRIDGE
Amees Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Beuke, 563 Massachusetts ave.
CANTON
George B. Lovett, 100 Main st.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaughnessy, 275 Cambridge st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 204 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.
DORCHESTER
B. H. Huntington, 149 Dorchester ave.
Everett O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.
EVERETT
M. B. French, 144 Everett st.
J. H. McDaniel, 618 Everett st.
FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.
FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt, 104 Main st.
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder, 100 Main st.
GLOUCESTER
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Park ave.
Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.
HANOVER
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.
HUDSON
Charles G. Fairbanks, 23 Main st.
JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Son, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.
LAWRENCE
Max L. Katz, 100 Main st.
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer, 100 Main st.
LEWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 106 Merrimack st.
LYNN
R. N. Breed, 33 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st.
MANCHESTER
P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.
H. W. Sherburne (B. M. R. R.)
MANCHESTER, MASS.
MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peck, 152 Riverside ave.
NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 165 Purchase st.
NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.
ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson, 100 Main st.
ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 23 Poplar st.
PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith, 100 Main st.
READING
F. Charles, 100 Roxbury st.
RIDGEFIELD
R. Allison, & Co., 288 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, 100 Roxbury st.
SLATER
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.
SOMERVILLE
Al. Wam, 260 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville st.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Eber, 100 Main st.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
C. H. Baker, 100 Main st., Upper Falls.
WALTHAM
E. S. Ball, 60 Main st.
W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.
W. J. Kewell, 15 Church st.
WEST SOMERVILLE
H. L. Steele, 11 College ave.
WEYMOUTH
C. H. Smith, 100 Main st.
WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.
WINSTON
Moore & Parker, 100 Main st.
WORCESTER
F. A. Easton Company, 100 Main st.
CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.
NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 20 State st.
MAINE
BANGOR—O. C. Bean, 1241 Center st.
LEWISTON
N. D. Estes, 50 Lisbon st.
J. W. Peterson, 17 Middle st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan, 100 North Main st.
MANCHESTER
L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.
NASHUA—F. P. Trow.
PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-
gress st.
RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.
VERMONT
Burlington.
W. MORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy, 87 Lightfoot st.
ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.
NEW YORK

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT and understudy to sales-
man subscription book business; high
manners in character, individuality, ed-
ucation, good references. Address: C. A. NICHOLS COMPANY, Spring-
field, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted to work in shop-
ing, M. A. Wayland, 100 Franklin st.
COUPLE WANTED—Man for farm work,
woman for housework. MRS. ROWLAND
D. HILL, Shagbark Farm, Harlans rd.,
Weston, Mass.

DRIVERS—Wanted, a reliable married
man to work on farm; also single man;
state age, experience, size of family, and
wages wanted. CHARLES D. SAGE, North
Brookline, Mass.

FOAMERS—Wanted, a reliable married
man to work on farm; also single man;
state age, experience, size of family, and
wages wanted. CHARLES D. SAGE, North
Brookline, Mass.

GYMNASIUM—Wanted, a young man, ex-
perienced and steady position. HAR-
TY-MUSCH PRESS, Court and Artisan sts.
New Haven, Conn.

100 MEN AND WOMEN to work on
white horses, drivers, washers, boarders,
loppers, winders, knitters and ring
spinners; clean, up-to-date mill; good
wages, low rents. IPSWICH MILLS, Bel-
mont, Mass.

MANAGER wanted for first class up-
holstery business. L. C. STEVENS, 100
602 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE, for New Hamp-
shire summer estate; man for general work,
woman for housework; \$400 per month;
and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10-
1237-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A STUDENT would like position in a
summer camp for boys as an assistant-in-
charge, or to be in charge of water sports;

Mr. D. DOUGLAS, 23 Trowbridge st.,
Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT—A young man, experi-
enced and reliable, desires position; best
of references. CHARLES F. JAMES, 42
Andrew st., Room 11, Lynn, Mass.

SALESMAN—Position desired by married
man who wishes to represent a Boston com-
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Officials at Washington Foresee Long Series of Investigations

Officials at Washington Expect Lobby Inquiry to Develop Along Lines Far Removed From Any Bearing on Tarif

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Officials here are wondering if the recent lobby disclosures are to bring on an era of investigations by Congress such as characterized the first two sessions of the Sixty-second Congress. At that time the Democrats, in control of the House for the first time in many years, set in motion, through committee channels, a multitude of investigations. It would be difficult to state the exact number at this time, but, big and little, there were perhaps in the neighborhood of 50 of them. The Congress had been called in special session by President Taft, following the elections of 1910, to deal with Canadian reciprocity, and the House, after passing the bill, set to work investigating by the wholesale.

The present Congress to repeat the 1911 performance, so far as investigations are concerned? A good many folks are inclined to reply in the affirmative, in view of Saturday's lobby resolution adopted by the House and plans that are under way in the Senate.

It is well to keep in mind, however, that the most recent of the lobby charges refer to past transactions, and have no bearing whatever upon the tariff situation of the present moment. President Wilson's remark about an "insidious" lobby, which paved the way to the investigation in Congress, referred to agencies which were at work to influence action on the Underwood tariff bill. Just how far the operations of Martin Mulhall and David Lamar have affected the immediate framing of the pending bill remains to be seen. This ground is now to be gone over, and each of the Mulhall charges investigated to the bottom. Each man named as a beneficiary of Mr. Mulhall's liberality will, if available, be given an opportunity to clear himself. That will take time, and since the charges cover all kinds of legislation, and a period of several years, there is perhaps good ground for the belief that the end of investigation, now soon to set in, will exceed that of two years ago.

It is likely that this week will see the

beginning of active inquiries into the Mulhall charges and that the investigations thus begun will take on a wide range and perhaps consume much time in both houses.

Currency Situation

This week should see definite plans in the House for carrying out of the administration currency program. The House committee on banking and currency is to meet today to decide as to hearings, whether they are to be public, and when the bill is to be reported to the House for general debate. There is some hope that the bill will be in the possession of the House by the middle of the month and that debate will begin perhaps a week from today.

President Wilson's plan to make the bill non-partisan is in some danger of failing, through the refusal of the House committee to permit the Prohibition and Progressive members to participate in the numerous committee meetings of the past week. These members issued a formal statement of criticism of this procedure, and in a general way indicated their lack of sympathy with a non-partisan appeal which ignored all but Democrats in a consideration of the bill.

Unlike the tariff, the currency is not necessarily in the hands of the House first, but under existing circumstances, the Senate being busy with the tariff, the House will consider it first. If the guess of six weeks to two months for the passage by the Senate of the tariff bill should prove correct, September will arrive before the Senate will be ready to pay any attention to currency. The bill, meanwhile, will be put through the House, currency debate in which body, it is expected, will continue for a month.

Tariff Consideration

With a view to expediting matters, the Senate leaders are planning to make every minute count, once the Senate gets hold of the tariff bill and the debate starts. It is proposed to cut off all long speeches during the so-called "morning hour" and to keep the way clear for uninterrupted debate. Sessions of the Senate will begin at 11 o'clock at first and later at 10 o'clock in order to give more time for the speakers and hurry the coming of a roll call on final passage.

It is expected that the tariff debate will begin in the Senate about July 14. It is not now disputed by the veterans

that wants it, it cannot be denied that the Senate leaders are rather apprehensive and wish a vote could be had at once. The defection of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, last week, has had a depressing effect, in spite of the assurances that he will not vote against the bill. His freedom from the binding effect of the caucus rule will make it possible for him to join the two Louisiana senators against free sugar. The attitude of Senator Thompson of Kansas, is also important. The largest beet sugar factory in Kansas is in Garden City, Mr. Thompson's home, and he has said frankly in Washington that had it been known that the Democratic party stood for free sugar, he could not have been elected.

There is no authority for saying that the Kansas man will vote against his party on sugar, and yet the fact that he is known to be strongly opposed to free sugar, is considered rather disquieting. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon also is understood to have served notice on the Democratic caucus that he cannot be bound by any caucus rule, but must be free to vote as he sees fit. He notes that he comes from a state that is normally Republican, and that the caucus matter has long been an issue there. While he does not say that he will vote against his party on wool and sugar, his unwillingness to be bound by a caucus rule still further complicates the situation. If two of these three senators should join the two senators from Louisiana, free sugar and free wool could not pass the Senate.

It is this strong opposition of Democratic senators to a caucus rule that prevented the adoption of the rule at the Saturday session of the caucus. The Senate's downward revision of 8 per cent in the bill as it went through the House would of itself have been regarded as a radical reduction two years ago, when the Democratic House went to work to put itself on record as to steel, wool, cotton, sugar and various other articles. The House, in the Underwood bill, has made an average reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent from the duties carried in the present law. The combined cuts of House and Senate therefore lop off in the neighborhood of 33 per cent of existing duties, on the average.

It is expected that the tariff debate will begin in the Senate about July 14. It is not now disputed by the veterans

of legislative experience that the present session is likely to run until the middle of October, and maybe later. Tariff debate in the Senate cannot start earlier than July 14. The caucus of Senate Democrats on that question has been long, and with the Senate so closely divided politically there is every reason to expect a protracted struggle. After that must come the work of the committee on conference, to compose the differences between the House and the Senate bills. It is now the belief of a good many observers that the conference will be protracted, the House yielding with difficulty, if at all, to some of the radical amendments of the Senate.

Democratic differences on the currency are much more marked than they have been on the tariff, and Democratic strength in the Senate will be no greater. It thus becomes very possible, and even probable, that the hiatus between the present session and the regular session will be of the briefest character.

CONTRACT LET FOR WATERWORKS SITE

PAYSON, Utah.—The contract for the city waterworks here has been let to the Wheelwright Construction Company of Ogden. The bonds for \$43,000, which the city voted to issue some time ago for installing waterworks, will be bought by the contracting company, and it is said this offer was a factor in the letting of the contract. It has been estimated that the system will cost between \$45,000 and \$50,000, and the deficiency will be made up from taxation.

MR. MARSHALL IN NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, N. J.—Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall made an address on "Citizenship and Patriotism" at the annual patriotic services of the North Baptist church here Sunday. Mrs. Marshall was presented a bunch of white carnations by the children in the congregation. The Vice-President and his wife will return to Washington today.

ENDEAVORERS TO CONVENE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—More than 10,000 delegates are on the way to Los Angeles to the international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society, which opens Wednesday.

VETERANS' CAMP AT GETTYSBURG A MEMORY NOW

Tented Field Is Deserted and Special Trains Hurry to All Parts of the United States—Students Occupy the Ground

COST PER MAN IS \$6.73

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Breakfast Sunday morning and departure of the last special trainload of veterans brought the camp in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg to a close.

Fewer than 300 veterans remained in camp for the last night and few of the thousands of tents were lighted. Work of striking the tents has begun today and the unused meats and vegetables are to be sold at auction.

On the campus at Gettysburg College but few tents remain, the work of taking away this canvas having been started immediately after the departure of Governor Tener and the last of his staff on Saturday. The last meal to special guests was served at noon on Sunday with but few to enjoy it.

The service of the state police force was not present on Sunday, few visitors being in town, and it is expected that Major Groom and his men will leave Gettysburg today.

TURKISH WOMEN BROADEN FIELDS SAY EDUCATORS

NEW YORK—Three American women educators, members of the faculty of the American College in Constantinople, arrived here Sunday on the steamship Ivernia. The women are Dr. Mary Mills, president of the American College for Girls in Constantinople; Dr. Louisa B. Wallace and Dr. Isabel Frances Dodd.

The relation between wages and morals was discussed, with the pronouncement that "the connection with wages and morals is not direct in the sense that each individual who does not receive an adequate wage necessarily falls into immorality; but indirectly in the sense that the higher wage enables the individual to live in such environments that naturally make for well-being and better moral standards."

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Transfers of real estate near the corners of Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston street add emphasis to the desirability of this section of the Back Bay for business purposes. The latest buyer is a large investor who intends to improve a portion of the ground with a three-story mercantile block with stores on street level and offices above. Ground will probably be broken about Sept. 1.

Herbert F. Winslow is the buyer of the property through the office of C. W. Whittier & Brother, from George R. Swasey heirs. The estates in question are 159, 161, 173, 179 and 181 Massachusetts Avenue together with 2415 square feet of land to each three-story brick dwelling, assessed for a total of \$62,500, of which \$60,000 applies to the entire 11,875 square feet of land.

In addition to these purchases and improvements, Mr. Winslow conveys title to James Mason Rothwell of the estate 173 Massachusetts Avenue, being an even exchange for the estate numbered 163 Massachusetts Avenue, conveyed by James Mason Rothwell to Herbert F. Winslow, deed coming through William J. Stober.

It is the intention of Mr. Rothwell to erect at once another three-story brick mercantile building at 163 Massachusetts Avenue for tenant in the automobile industry.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The total realty business last week shows marked activity for this time of year and considering that two holidays were taken out of the week, the total number of transactions averages up to last year, and the amount of mortgages placed were more than double.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending July 5, 1913:

	Mort. Amount of actions gaged mortgaged
June 30.....	1,000,000
July 1.....	60,000
July 2.....	141,58
July 3.....	163,81
Total.....	82,360,121
Same week 1912.....	531,425
Same week 1911.....	384,166
Week June 28, 1913.....	508,254
	985,686

DOWNTOWN TRANSACTION

A sale in the downtown section of the city is that of 14 to 22 Marshall street, corner of Union street, which has been purchased by Isaac Heller from Benjamin Leeds and papers have been placed to record. It comprises brick structures used for business purposes and occupying 37.38 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$59,500. The lot has a tax value of \$55,100.

BACK BAY PURCHASE

Edward J. Holmes et al. have purchased for improvement a lot of land in the Fenway to the left of the Westland Avenue entrance. It was owned by the Albert A. Pope estate, contains 3000 square feet and carries an assessment of \$900.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the original report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)
 Parson O. Pugh to Peter J. Maguire, Milford st.; w: \$1.
 Albert A. Pope est. to Edward J. Holmes et al. Fenway st.; d: \$1.
 Mary E. Williams to A. P. Nardini Co.; Haddassah N. Dupee to William W. Partridge, Bay State rd.; w: \$1.
 George Holden est. to Annie E. Holden et al. Harrison and Billerica sts.; d: \$1.
 Same to Jennie Parker, Causeway and Billerica sts.; d: \$1.
 Fannie A. Tinkham to Jennie Parker, Causeway and Theodore H. Tyndale, Causeway and Billerica st.; q: \$1.
 Jennie Parker to Theodore H. Tyndale, Causeway and Billerica st.; q: \$1.
 James M. Rothwell to William J. Stober, Massachusetts av.; q: \$1.
 Gideon L. Davis to Charles E. Merrill, Dartmouth st.; q: \$1.
 Marie A. St. Leger to Margaret E. Ryan, St. Stephen st.; q: \$1.
 Edward Patterson to Rose A. Ayre, Sharon st.; q: \$1.
 Benjamin Leeds to Isaac Heller, Marshall st. and Creek sq. and Marsh lane; q: \$1.
 Isaac Heller to Jennie Parker, same; q: \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
 Samuel W. Johnson to Joseph P. Callahan, Colman st.; w: \$1.
 Michael Crump to Southwestern Surety Inc. of Oklahoma, Eighth st.; w: \$1.
 Michael Crump to Southwestern Surety Inc. of Oklahoma, O st.; q: \$1.
 Michael Crump to Bertha Crump, Eighth st.; Bertha Crump to O st.; q: \$1.
 John J. Pierce to same, Mercer st.; q: \$1.
 Margaret V. Pierce to same, E. Sixth st.; q: \$1.
 Margaret V. Pierce to same, E. Sixth st.; q: \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Margaret E. Powers to Antonio Sammarco, Jr., Cross st.; w: \$1.
 Edith A. Bagley to Mary Sullivan, Baywater st.; q: \$1.
 William L. Gould to Alexander J. Mallette, Lexington st.; w: \$1.
 Mary Fitzpatrick to Joseph H. Fitzpatrick, Marion st.; w: \$1.

ROXBURY

Theodore H. Tyndale to Thomas H. Mahoney, Highland st.; q: \$1.
 Thomas H. Mahoney to Isaac Heller, Highland st.; q: \$1.
 John Sacco to Domenico Sacco, Parker st.; w: \$1.

DORCHESTER

Charles F. Cutler to Edward L. Morgan, Washington and Lyndhurst sts.; w: \$1.
 Edward J. Morrison to Robert M. Gordon et al. same; w: \$1.

Henry D. Burr est. to Catherine Amman, Walnut st.; d: \$2575.

Talbot C. Mackay to Beacon Mor. & Realty Co., Sewall st.; 4 lots; w: \$1.

John C. Gilliland to William Kirby et ux., Hinckley st.; w: \$1.

Harriet M. Leslie to Mabel L. Means et al. Howard and Spencer sts.; q: \$1.

Gertrude De Costa to Annie Murphy, Dorchester av.; q: \$1.

Frederick M. Kittredge to Cecilia Haboush, Minnow st.; w: \$1.

Miss Murphy to Dennis O'Neill et al., East st.; w: \$1.

Moody Land Trust to Julie A. Lyons, d: \$1.

Six to Frank J. Whittier, 3 lots; d: \$1.

John S. Crimmins et al. to Southwestern Surety Co. of Oklahoma, Newburyport; Margaret K. Hildreth to William H. Hardy, Parkman st.; w: \$1.

Charles E. Knapp to Alvin R. Atkinson, Norfolk st. and Lawrence rd.; q: \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

James M. Marden to Warren F. Free-

man, Cory and Vermont sts., 5 lots; q: \$1.
 Securities Real Estate Trust to Mary O'Brien, Saltonstall st., 2 lots; q: \$1.
 Eugene P. Cruff to Roberta B. Forgie, Morris st.; q: \$1.
 John H. Harvey to Webb H. McCollom, Pleasant st.; q: \$1.
 Ada Duflie to Edward M. Hogarty, st. ux., Franklin and Franklin sts.; q: \$1.
 Fiori Belvaliquina to Raffaele Di Napoli, Dudley ave.; q: \$1.

Fredrick W. Guild to Emily J. Semmens, Semmens st.; proposed st.; q: \$1.

Margaret A. Macdonald mitree, to Flori Belvaliquina, Dudley ave.; d: \$1.
 Sylvanus G. Morse, mitree, to William J. Miller, Centre st. and Farley ave.; w: \$1.

J. Miller, Centre st. and Farley ave.; w: \$1.

BRIGHTON

Samuel Lebowitz to Grace L. Dewey, Brainerd rd.; q: \$1.

Margaret V. Smith to Mary E. Campbell, Leavitt st.; q: \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Samuel Altman to Henry G. Clifford, Main st.; q: \$1.

Henry G. Clifford to Old Colony Realty Assn., Main st.; q: \$1.

CHARLES

David Palots to Jacob M. Lapin, Chestnut st. and Luther pl.; 6 lots; q: \$1.

Ida Bloomberg to Lena Regovin, Addison st.; q: \$1.

Joseph Wallace to Isaac Levine et al., Avenue st.; q: \$1.

William H. Hart, Jr., to James Cronin, Division st.; d: \$1.

Peter Dwyer to Peter Dwyer, Bloomfield st.; w: \$1.

Peter Dwyer to Jessie Keller, Bloomingdale st.; w: \$1.

Isaac Watchmaker, mitree, to Mary E. Macdonough, Chestnut and Poplar sts.; d: \$300.

Same to same, Chestnut st.; d: \$30.

Mary J. Minot, though to Harry Bauer et al., Franklin and Franklin sts.; q: \$1.

Louis Cushing to Fannie Cushing, Elm st.; q: \$1.

Summer Robinson, Jr., to Mario Marasco, Chestnut and Franklin sts.; q: \$1.

Samuel Carro, mitree, to Samuel Carro, Pembroke st.; d: \$150.

WINTHROP

Israel M. Levine, mitree, to Israel M. Levin, Woodside av.; d: \$1200.

Ethel L. Estridge to John L. Lockwood, Maple and Franklin sts.; q: \$1.

John L. Lockwood to John Douglas, Maple and Loring rd.; q: \$1.

REVERE

Willard Welsh to Simon R. Williams, Beach ter.; 2 lots; q: \$1.

Andrew Toggin to William F. Stinson, Edward W. Stinson, mitree, to Edward W. Forster, Crescent av.; d: \$500.

Willard Walsh to Simon R. Williams, Western st.; 5 lots, Shawmut st.; q: \$1.

William A. Muller et al. to August Olson, Davis st. and Graves rd.; d: \$1.

BOSTON YACHTS ARE BACK FROM CRUISE TO CAPE

Riding on their moorings in Boston harbor today are the powerboats of the Boston Yacht Club fleet which returned Sunday night from a three-day cruise to the Cape Cod canal. An enjoyable trip is reported. The boats remained over night July 4 at Sandwich, about 1½ miles up the canal.

At Plymouth on the return trip the fleet was joined by Commander Roger Upton. The first prize in the bang and go back race held at Plymouth was won by C. Neal Burnell's Alisore II. The Secondo, owned by John A. Needham, won second prize, while the Wheew, E. S. Welch's boat, came in third.

First Lieut. Burton R. Miller's Kuzn III burned out a bearing going down when off Minot's light, and was towed to the cape and back to Plymouth by the Wheew. The Scituate Yacht Club was visited Sunday afternoon.

MELROSE BOARD TO END SESSIONS

Melrose aldermen are to vote tonight on two important questions besides a large amount of routine business, and adjournment will then be taken until October. The order for \$10,000 for the purchase of the Benson and Quinn properties on Tremont street as a location for a city stable and storage yard will be acted on. The purchase of the property has been favorably acted upon by the highway and finance committees.

A conference is also to be held with officials of the Fells Ice Company relative to request from the company for permission to build ice houses on the Tremont street shore of Ell pond adjoining the city park property. There is much opposition to granting the company a building permit.

The wagon is of ancient pattern, being without springs; its axles are wood, and it has a carrying capacity of six tons. Harnessed to it are six white horses. The driver rides in the saddle of one of the rear horses and guides his team with a jerk rein.

The first important spectacle of the centennial will take place this evening and will commemorate the arrival into Erie of Commodore Perry. Ludwig Meyer will impersonate Perry. Mr. Meyer will proceed to the old Stanton residence, where the commodore stopped when he reached the city, and will there be met by a pageant and will be escorted to the grandstand in Perry square, where he will be given the keys of the city by Mayor William J. Stern.

BROOKLINE TRACK EVENTS TO OPEN

Competitive meets on Brookline playgrounds will begin with field and track events this afternoon. Each day throughout the summer, there will be some event in which the different playgrounds will participate.

Baseball, athletic meets, efficiency tests and volley ball are the leading features. A combined meet will be held Aug. 30.

Fire Chief Bruce declares it will increase the fire hazard there.

STORE NEWS

Patrick A. O'Connell, president of the E. T. Slattery Company, sails tomorrow for a European trip.

T. R. Starkard, who has been with the Henry Siegel Company in the furniture department for several years, has resigned and is connected with Lord & Taylor of New York, where he will sell the same line of merchandise.

Miss Fannie Lipson, formerly with the Magrane Houston Company, is now with the selling force of the Gilchrist Company.

W. R. Clarke of the millinery department of the William Filene's Sons Company, who is in Europe, is expected to return the last of July. He is spending most of his time in Paris.

Boston buyers who have recently returned from New York include Miss E. S. Hutchinson of the R. H. White Company, Miss A. L. Leonard of the Magrane Houston Company, Miss C. E. Kane of the E. T. Slattery Company and H. H. Robinson, Jr., Miss Olive Smith and A. R. Smith.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived

Str. Evangeline (Br.), Ellis, Charlotte-town, P.E.I., via Hawkesbury, C.B. and Halifax, N.S.

Sir Everett, Giles, Sewall's point.

Str. Newton, Abbott, Newport News.

Str. Melrose, Frostdale, Baltimore.

Str. Governor Dingley, Lindsey, St. John, N.B. via Eastport and Portland.

Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linnscott, Portland.

Str. Old Colony, Lewis, New York.

Str. G. S. Glenside, Taylor, L. I.

Tig Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, twg bg 702.

Tig Gwalia, Johnson, Norfolk, twg bg 19.

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Tig Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, twg bg 702.

Tig Gwalia, Johnson, Norfolk, twg bg 19.

Cleared

Str. Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.

Stock Market Dull and Professional in Tone

BUSINESS ON EXCHANGES IS PROFESSIONAL

Price Movements Reflect the Operations of Habitual Traders Only as the Public and Capitalists Are Uninterested

BOSTON IS STRONGER

From the best analysis that can be made of the stock market situation about the only conclusion that can be reached is that it is a purely professional one. How long it will remain so no one knows, and few have the temerity to predict much of a movement either way until the money situation eases up considerably. The public is not buying extensively.

The big interests, some of whom are said to have come in to a certain extent when the low level of June 10 was reached, seem to have decided to wait a spell longer before extending commitments on the long side.

Great Northern Ore had a sudden drop at the opening of the New York market this morning, rallying somewhat later. The tone was firm at the end of the first half hour, but business was dull.

Some improvement was shown by Boston & Albany, Boston Elevated, United Fruit and Alaska Gold on the local exchange. The last named touched a new high point.

There was considerable trading in Steel, but the support was good, and the price held steady while other issues declined. The suspension of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh had a depressing effect, particularly on Great Northern Ore which opened off 2½ at 30½, rallying to 31¾ and again shading off. The president of the suspended bank is said to have unloaded this stock in both London and New York.

Southern Pacific was weak. It opened off ¼ at 93½ and declined more than a point. Union Pacific opened off ¼ at 146½ and dropped to 145½ before mid-day.

On the local exchange Alaska Gold opened off ¼ at 17%, sagged off to 17½, and advanced a point. United Fruit opened up point at 153 and lost its gain before midday. Tamarack opened at 25 and rose two points. Massachusetts Gas preferred advanced more than a point after opening at 88%. New England Telephone was higher. American Telephone was heavy. It opened off ¼ at 127% and declined more than a point.

At the beginning of the last hour prices were generally depressed but business was quiet. Great Western preferred was a strong feature. Panhandle was conspicuously weak.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

A decrease in the reserve excess of \$1,808,857 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents increased \$290,143. The statement follows:

Increase.
Loans \$227,085,000 \$316,000
Circulation 8,969,000 515,000
Deposits 18,200,000 392,000
Bank balance 50,470,000 6,625,000
U.S. deposits 1,725,000 114,000
Reserve agents 35,949,000 *121,000
Exch. from U.S. 17,320,000 6,500
Exch. from U.K. 25,000,000 3,071,000
5% fund 484,000 78,000
Legal tenders 3,481,000 *781,000
Speedy 25,157,000 1,429,000
Reserve excess 2,294,143 *180,857
Exc with res agts 9,905,143 290,143

*Decrease.

Excess of reserves last year in Boston \$1,826,143; reserve agents \$8,169,143.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Copper unchanged; tin easier, five tons July selling at \$40.15 and five tons of Sept. at \$40.50. Quotations: Copper spot 137½, July 137½@14%; Aug. Sept. 133½@14%; lead 4.30@4.40; tin 40.40@40.50; spelter 5.30@5.35.

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER

NEW YORK—The average price of electrolytic copper in June, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, was 14.67 cents a pound, compared with 15.43 cents a pound in May and 17.23 cents a pound in June, 1912.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, continued cool to-night; Tuesday, fair, slightly warmer in the interior; moderate westerly winds.

PRESSURE IN THE NORTHWEST and normal or above in the interior of the country. Clear to partly cloudy weather prevailing in all sections. Showers have occurred at numerous scattered points in the past 24 hours; is cooler in districts east of the Mississippi river and warmer in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a.m.: 68°12 noon: 72°
Average temperature yesterday, 80°.

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington 68° Portland, Me. 82
New York 88° Pittsburgh 76
Baltimore 70° Denver 92
Baltimore 70° Des Moines 84
Philadelphia 90° Albany 84
Kansas City 90° Chicago 80
Jacksonville 94° St. Louis 84
San Francisco 96°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:34 High water
Sun sets 7:23 1:18 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
Length of day: 16:99

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal pf 5 pd	14	14	14	14
Amaricanated	64 1/4	64 1/4	63 3/4	63 3/4
Am Can	28	28 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Can pf	88	88	87 1/4	87 1/4
Am Car	42	42	42	42
Am Express	160 1/4	160 1/4	160	160
Am Loco	29	29	29	29
Am Smelting	62 1/4	62 1/4	61 3/4	61 3/4
Am Smelting pf	99 9/4	99 9/4	99 9/4	99 9/4
Am Steel fy	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Am Sugar	108	108	108	108
Am T & T	127 1/4	127 1/4	126	126
Anaconda	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atchison	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchison pf	97	97	97	97
Baldwin Loco pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	92 7/8	92 7/8	92 7/8	92 7/8
Brooklyn R T	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 3/4	86 3/4
Cal Petrol	30	30	30	30
Cal Petrol pf	59	59	59	59 1/4
Can Pacific	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	215
Ches & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4
Chi Gt W pf	31	30	29 1/4	29 1/4
Chi M & St P	103 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Chi & N'west	128	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Chino	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cin Southern	31	31	31	31
Con Gas	130 1/4	130 1/4	129 3/4	130
Con Prod	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8
Deere & Co pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Denver	16	16	16	16
Erie	25	25 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
Erie 1st pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Electric	137	137	137	137
Gen Tel & Al	123	123	123	123
Gen Or pf	30 1/2	31	30	30
Illinois Cent.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Inspiration	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Inter-Met pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Kan City So.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan City So pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Kan & Texas	21	21	21	21
Krebs Co	63	63	63	63
Lehigh Valley	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Louis & Nash	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Mex Petrol	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Miss	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Miami	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mt St & St P	122 1/2	122 1/2	122	122
Missouri Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Nat Biscuit	115	115	115	115
Nevada Con.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Central	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
N Y H & H	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
North Amer.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
North Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ont & Wes	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ohio & W L	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
P C & S L	90	91	88	88
Pittsburg Steel pf	95	95	95	95
Pulman pf	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Railroad	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Rep J & S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25
Rumley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Sears-Roebuck	162	162	162	162
Southern Pac	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Southern Ry	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
St L & S F	5	5	5	5
St L & S F 2d pf	6 1/2	7	6 3/4	7
Texas Co.	105	105	105	105
Third Ave.	14	14	14	14
Union Pac.	31	31	31	31
Unry of SF	19	19	19	19
Unry of SF pf	33	33	33	33
U.S. Cast 1 1/2 pr.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U.S. Rubber pf	104	104	104	104
U.S. Steel pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U.S. Steel pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Va-Car Chem.	24	24	24	24
Watash	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Westinghouse	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Woolworth	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
*Ex-dividend.				

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS FALL OFF DURING JUNE

MONTREAL—June bank clearings at Montreal amounted to \$242,716,771, a decrease of \$2,510,638, compared with \$245,27,499 in June, 1912. Figures for the first six months of current fiscal year, however, shows a gain of \$107,400,441 over the same period of last year.

This decline is the first in monthly clearings at Montreal for over two years, figures for 30 consecutive months showing increases. The smaller figures are due particularly to the check in local stock market activity, banks refusing to advance funds for speculative operations. Clearings, by months, at Montreal for the first half of 1912 and 1913 compare as follows:

January	\$247,912,102	\$240,655,253
</tbl

LATEST NEWS OF FINANCIAL INTEREST.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN MONEY MARKET IS EXPECTED

Strong Demand for Accommodation Throughout the West, Taxing Resources of Banking Institutions—Short Term Note Issues of Large Volume

CHICAGO—In its July circular the National City Bank of Chicago says concerning the financial situation:

The half yearly settlement has been arranged with much less difficulty than seemed probable a few weeks ago when the markets of the world were upset with the extraordinary complications incident to the disturbance in southeastern Europe. Payments on interest and dividend account this month exceeded \$210,000,000 for the United States alone. Fully as much more will be disbursed at London, and at Paris and Berlin the half yearly settlement obligations will call for an immense outlay. Speaking generally, it may be said that the total of July disbursements in the principal markets of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France will reach in all probability \$750,000,000. All these payments will have to be made during the present month. The getting together of such a huge dividend and interest fund naturally taxes the resources of the great markets at a time when they have been subject to the strain of destructive war; when they have undergone, in Europe especially, a credit crisis; and when political developments have been extremely disturbing.

The indications are that money market activity will continue throughout the crop moving period or until the new tariff law has been placed upon the statute books. There is a strong demand for accommodation throughout the West. This comes largely from merchants who have found it difficult to sell the volume of paper that they have ordinarily found a ready market for at this season of the year. Not being able to dispose of their paper through the usual channels, these borrowers have made heavy direct demands upon their banks, with the result that the aggregate burden has been sufficient to tax the resources of the banks in most of the great mercantile centers of the United States. The banks have had also to make very large advances to corporations which have found it difficult to market their bonds or short term securities. The result has been that borrowers have paid from 5½ to 6 per cent for money, and would willingly pay the higher rate for much greater loans than the banks are in a position to make at this time. The inquiry is healthy and perfectly legitimate, but conditions show that the banks will in all probability be glad to receive back in the autumn the \$57,000,000 gold that has been shipped to Europe and South America so far this year.

The greatest question before the country at the moment is that of currency reform. The prospect is that Congress will enact a new law before the year is out unless it should be found impossible to bring the contending factions together. Currency reform is needed, but it would be better to drop the agitation altogether than to pass a faulty bill or one which would expose the banking system of the United States to the dangers of political control or rigorous contraction of credit. All the proposals, so far made, have had to do with providing the facilities of a great central bank without calling the pro-

SLIGHTLY EASIER DEMAND FOR ANTHRACITE REPORTED

The anthracite situation is just a little easier so far as wholesale demand is concerned, according to the Coal Trade Journal, although the last week of the month brought in a good many orders from dealers who had put off buying and were anxious to get them in before the advance. The volume of business reported in other sections shows no falling off and has necessitated full time at the mines right up to July 1. Some of the companies' agents here report that they will carry over nearly as many orders from June as they did at the end of May. Generally speaking, however, it is expected that they will be able to do considerable stocking during the present month. With the early fall trade due within a few weeks, it is not probable that any voluntary curtailment of mining operations will be put into effect this summer.

Independent shippers are not offering domestic sizes in any great volume, except the poorer grades. Best qualities bring full circular and are kept well cleaned up, mostly on orders of the larger companies.

All sizes are now moving very evenly. Chestnut is not in as brisk demand as the other domestic sizes, but is bringing circular prices in all instances. Pea is still quiet and heavy accumulations of this size are reported at tidewater. Steam sizes remain in about the same inactive state as for several weeks past. Low prices are heard from time to time on these small sizes where demurrage is encountered.

The demand for contract bituminous coal is fully as good as for the past few weeks. Spot transactions are light, and with the small number of sales recorded it is hard to quote an established price. There is practically no change from prices, and under present conditions there will not likely be any marked decline this month. An occasional sale is reported at an off figure, but investigation usually develops

DIVIDENDS

Chief Consolidated has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent, payable August 4 to shareholders of record July 16. The Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., declared regular four-weekly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 15 to holders of record July 16.

Russel Motor Car has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 1, to shareholders of record July 10.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 19 to stock of record July 10.

ROCK ISLAND
CHICAGO—Rock Island's June loading increased about 12 per cent.

PRICE OF THE NEW HARRIMAN CERTIFICATES

Stated That Entire Amount of the Southern Pacific Trust Certificates Will Be Offered Soon in One Block

PLAN OF DISSOLUTION

NEW YORK—Early this week an announcement probably will be made regarding the price at which the Southern Pacific trust certificates are to be offered for subscription, while arrangements will also be made for the formation of a syndicate to underwrite the entire amount. It has been rumored in Wall street that the entire amount of certificates might not be offered at once, but that portions of the \$88,000,000 would be placed at intervals during the 2½ years in which the trust company has to dispose of the stock. In this way it was explained that, if the price of Southern Pacific stock rose in the meantime, it would be possible to obtain a higher quotation for the unsold balance than can be realized into any other form of security.

Before the year is out there will be nearly \$70,000,000 in maturing short term note issues to arrange for. A few of these have been provided for through recent borrowings, but there are still some very important loans which will have to be paid off or extended during the next few months. It is to be hoped that before very long there will be a sufficient broadening in the demand for long term securities to make it possible for some of these borrowers to sell 50 year bonds on something like a reasonable basis. But judging investment conditions the world over it may be said that for the time being at least it is more easy for banking syndicates to market short term securities, especially those issues which have only a few months to run. There is no doubt that we shall work out of this situation in the end, but as things stand today the banks and business men of the United States have to contend with conditions which show clearly that the supply of credit is for the time being at least insufficient to meet the aggregate demand the world over.

Conditions in Europe are gradually getting better. The great state banks on the other side have still a difficult problem to contend with in winning back the vast amount of hoarded gold which has been withdrawn from circulation. As the complications growing out of the Balkan war disturbance are straightened out it is fair to assume that most of this hoarded gold will be returned to circulation. But people in Europe have been so long excited by the fears of war and of a prolonged struggle between some of the great powers that they have naturally become frightened and in various ways have sought to protect themselves through obtaining actual possessor of the yellow metal. It is difficult for people in the United States to appreciate the conditions which now exist on the other side, as the newspapers of Great Britain, France and Germany have been treating their readers from week to week with sensational stories having relation to the breaking out of some new war. It has been idle for the authorities to deny these rumors, for the reason that the disturbance between the Balkan states will in all probability be glad to receive back in the autumn the \$57,000,000 gold that has been shipped to Europe and South America so far this year.

The greatest question before the country at the moment is that of currency reform. The prospect is that Congress will enact a new law before the year is out unless it should be found impossible to bring the contending factions together. Currency reform is needed, but it would be better to drop the agitation altogether than to pass a faulty bill or one which would expose the banking system of the United States to the dangers of political control or rigorous contraction of credit. All the proposals, so far made, have had to do with providing the facilities of a great central bank without calling the pro-

A great many predictions have been expressed as to the price at which the Southern Pacific trust certificates will be offered for subscription. It has been proposed that it will be 93, and if it may be assumed that this figure is approximately correct, it would seem plausible to expect that the underwriting syndicate would take the entire issue at, say, 90, giving it three points profit to provide for necessary expenses in connection with carrying out details of formation and execution. There is always a considerable expense entailed in organizing and carrying out a syndicate agreement and especially so when the amount involved is so large as the Southern Pacific.

Bankers and railroad men express themselves as pleased over the final outcome of the Harriman dissolution proceedings. It undoubtedly is a step in the right direction, as the appointment of a receiver by the court, whose duty would have been only to dispose of his holdings of stock in order to retain the certificates, the purchaser will receive the dividends, but it is stated that the price the purchaser pays will be the market quotation plus amount of dividend held by the trust company. In other words, the subscriber to the trust-certificates will undoubtedly profit to the extent of receiving 6 per cent upon his money during the period in which he holds the trust certificates.

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The road will receive dividends on the Baltimore & Ohio stock which was exchanged for Southern Pacific stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this will offset to some extent the loss in dividends on the balance of the Southern Pacific stock held by the trustee for disposition. It is not improbable, however, that stocks of some other non-competing lines may be acquired by the Union Pacific with proceeds derived from the stock sale. This, however, is a matter which remains to be decided upon when the more important details have been settled. But it is pointed out that the present affords excellent opportunities for securing many of the best investment stocks at unusually reasonable quotations. Therefore, when the underwriting syndicate takes over the \$88,000,000 of stock the company will be supplied with a very liberal amount of cash. Assuming that the underwriting price will be 90, the total would reach about \$79,000,000.

On the other hand, should the company decide to hold the cash and utilize it for other purposes, it is safe to assume that it will be so placed as to result beneficially to the road. In such case also the possibility of the company's doing any immediate further financing for improvements, betterments, etc., would be removed and the road would not be called upon to pay the present prohibitive interest rates for time money obligations.

SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet steady, July 9s. 3d.; Aug. 9s. 4½d.; Oct-Dec. 9s. 6¾d.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 7)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox Hampton Shoe Co.; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—L. Warner of Leman-Jones & Co.; W. J. Rabine, J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons; 183 Essex st., room 205. Chicago—R. C. Corser and W. J. Conroy of the C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorn.

Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Oettinger of J. Falchukman, O. J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Copley Plaza.

Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Gloucester.

Cleveland—Mr. House of the May Co.; Winthrop Maines, In-H. Westling of Mid-Western Shoe Co.; U. S. Detroit—R. E. Burns of R. H. Fife & Co.; seashore.

Erie, Pa.—W. H. Friendly of Friendly & S. Co.; U. S.

El Paso, Tex.—V. Carusso; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox Havana, Cuba—F. Canarie of Pons & Co.; Essex.

Havana—Cuba—M. Greda and Max Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.

Kansas City—Mo.—A. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co.; Four.

Denver—Mr. House of the May Co.; Winthrop Maines, In-H. Westling of Mid-Western Shoe Co.; U. S.

Portland, Ore.—E. M. Scott of DeConcini Bros.

Lawdow, Tex.—Lathe Myrick; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. H. Fletcher; Essex.

Montgomery, Ala.—Chas. L. Levy of Wolfson.

Nashville, Tenn.—Edwin Murray of Golden State Shoe Co.; Essex.

Washington, D. C.—W. H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; seashore.

Milwaukee—J. G. Hofmeister of Beals Terry & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Montgomery, Ala.—Chas. L. Levy of Wolfson.

Montgomery, Ala.—J. N. Jones; Lenox.

Nashville, Tenn.—Edwin Murray of Golden State Shoe Co.; Essex.

Washington, D. C.—W. H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Essex.

New York, N. Y.—Fred Koch of National Mail Order Co.; Essex.

Oakland, Calif.—H. E. Edwards; U. S.

Parker, Calif.—W. H. McGehee of Gruen Bungameter Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia—Geo. Deton of DeConcini Bros.

Philadelphia—H. Halpern; U. S.

Philadelphia—Wm. Tippe; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. W. Ward; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Assay; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—V. Bran and H. M. Abdill of Brand-Abdill Shoe Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—J. Lang of H. J. Lang.

Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman & Co.; Parker.

Roanoke, W. Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

San Antonio, Tex.—A. L. Chilton and B. E. Sedalia, Mo.—G. K. Mackey; U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swarts and A. W. Hart of Wertheimer-Swartz Co.; Lenox.

Tacoma, Wash.—D. Murphy of Nugget.

Tellico Plains, Tenn.—J. L. Kellogg of Kollego Shoe Co.; 107 Lincoln st.

Toledo—J. C. Dugger of Dugger & Simons B. & S. Co.; 175 Lincoln st.

Toledo, O.—A. Koplikoff; U. S.

Toledo, O.—J. F. Cummings & R. M. Lane; W. H. Lane & Co.; U. S.

Wilmington, Del.—V. A. French of G. French & Sons; Adams.

Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Adkins; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—P. L. Rogers of Dunn McCarthy & Co.; Greeley.

Baltimore—W. F. Finnegan of H. S. Kreider Shoe Co.; Lynn.

Baltimore, Md.—Paul Hogan of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

Baltimore—W. F. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.

The New England Shoe and Leather Corporation officially invited all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters for trade information, 106 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a meager volume of business was recorded in the New York turpentine market Saturday, although local operators continued to offer the spirits at 38¢ per gallon ex-yard, as many have created a wrong impression in many circles and doubtless resulted in further depressing both Union and Southern Pacific shares. According to those well informed either of the two companies can earn present dividends without the aid of the other. In other words the Union, for instance, does not need dividends from the \$120,650,000 Southern Pacific in order to maintain its 10 per cent dividend.

The road will receive dividends on the heavy western demand by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this will offset to some extent the loss in dividends on the balance of the Southern Pacific stock held by the trustee for disposition. It is not improbable, however, that stocks of some other non-competing lines may be acquired by the Union Pacific with proceeds derived from the stock sale. This, however, is a matter which remains to be decided upon when the more important details have been settled. But it is pointed out that the present affords excellent opportunities for securing many of the best investment stocks at unusually reasonable quotations. Therefore, when the underwriting syndicate takes over the \$88,000,000 of stock the company will be supplied with a very liberal amount of cash. Assuming that the underwriting price will be 90, the total would reach about \$79,000,000.

On the other hand, should the company decide to hold the cash and utilize it for other purposes, it is safe to assume that it will be so placed as to result beneficially to the road. In such case also the possibility of the company's doing any immediate further financing for improvements, betterments, etc., would be removed and the road would not be called upon to pay the present prohibitive interest rates for time money obligations.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36¢; sales 942, receipts 1439, exports 1, stock 28,601. Rosin firm; sales 7852, exports 162, stock 28,472. Prices: W.W. \$6.30¢; 6.40¢; WG. \$6.25¢; 6.30¢; N. \$5.40; M. \$5.60; G. \$4.50; H. \$4.50; I. \$4.60; K. \$5; M. \$5.60; N. \$5.60; WG. \$6.85; V.W. \$6.95.

Tar and pitch—Kilmarnock tar is still in moderate request at \$5.50, while rosin is moving moderately at \$5.50, white rosin at \$4.25. Pitch is likewise in growing inquiry at \$4.25¢ to 5¢.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$3.50; spirits, machine, 35½¢. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s 3d.

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Leading Events of Athletic World



English College Cricket

VARSITY MATCH WILL BE FAST ON BOTH SIDES

Annual Cricket Contest Between Oxford and Cambridge Expected to Be Even and Close—Former Team the Favorite

NEW MEN SHOW WELL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The recent performances of the Oxford and Cambridge cricket teams seem to indicate that when the two sides meet at Lord's on July 7, 8 and 9 there will be a very keen struggle. At the outset of the season Cambridge appeared to possess a very decided advantage owing to the availability of all but one of last year's team, whereas the Dark Blues could only call upon six or seven of the 1912 eleven. A couple of months practise may, however, produce a considerable change in the relative strength of the teams, because a number of seniors and freshmen at each university have come to the front, so that at present the chances are slightly in favor of Oxford.

The Oxford XI are a good all-round side, though their batting is considerably better than their bowling. This applies equally to the Cantabs, who possess several very dependable run-getters. Practise matches have not given much indication as to the strength of the teams, though it must be said that neither university has done as consistently well as might have been expected. Individual performances, however, have been good, and both teams are regarded as well above the average.

At Oxford I. P. F. Campbell, the captain, has not had an easy task in the selection of his side, and like the Cambridge captain, Hon. H. C. Mulholland, his difficulty has been whom to exclude rather than whom to put into the XI. Campbell has awarded Blues to G. R. Colman, A. C. Wilkinson, B. G. Von Melle and P. H. Davies. The three latter are good all round players, Davies and Von Melle being played for bowling, while Colman and Wilkinson who sail from Eton are batsmen of a very high order. Of last year's choice F. H. Knott, I. P. F. Campbell, and R. H. Twining—three very good batsmen—are sure to be in the team again and the wicket keeper will be either the Old Blue E. A. Shaw or R. S. M. White. The remaining three places on the Oxford side rest between the Old Blues R. V. Bardsley and J. N. Fraser, also W. G. Boswell, A. L. Hosie and C. V. Peat. It is probable that the full side will not be definitely settled until shortly before the match.

At Cambridge Mulholland has plenty of talent from which to choose, but it is no easy matter for him to complete his side. There is a dear of good batteing material but the university bowlers have not done anything very good as yet. Apart from the captain—Mulholland—who is a fine all-round player, R. B. Lagden and S. H. Swan should be in the team for batting alone, while E. L. Kidd and Hon. F. S. G. Caltherough ought to be certain of their places for all round play. J. H. Naumann and G. A. Fairbairn ought to play for their bowling, while Colman and Wilkinson who sail from Eton are batsmen of a very high order. Of last year's choice F. H. Knott, I. P. F. Campbell, and R. H. Twining—three very good batsmen—are sure to be in the team again and the wicket keeper will be either the Old Blue E. A. Shaw or R. S. M. White. The remaining three places on the Oxford side rest between the Old Blues R. V. Bardsley and J. N. Fraser, also W. G. Boswell, A. L. Hosie and C. V. Peat. It is probable that the full side will not be definitely settled until shortly before the match.

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If the wicket is fast and true there should be some large scoring in the Varsity match and perhaps the advantage should rest with Oxford, but with the wicket at all difficult the chances should be very level. It is probably many years since the batting of both universities elevens has been so strong.

COOK WINS PENTATHLON

CHICAGO.—C. C. Cook of the Chicago Athletic Association won the pentathlon here yesterday, the concluding feature of the eight days of international athletic games. Cook won the nine points. F. W. Kelley of the University of Southern California was disqualified with F. V. Belote of the C. A. A., for failing to finish the 1500-meter run. Kelley protested that he was crossed by Belote in a manner which deprived him of all chance to defeat Cook in the 1500-meter, the final event. Cook was first in every event except the javelin, where he finished fifth.

A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS

(Senior Outdoors)

100-yd. dash—H. P. Drew, Springfield high school	10 ft. 5 in.
220-yd. dash—H. P. Drew, Springfield high school	51 ft. 1 1/2 in.
440-yd. dash—C. B. Huff, Chicago A. C.	2 m. 1 1/2 in.
880-yd. run—H. Baker, New York A. C.	2 m. 26 ft. 5 in.
3-mile run—S. Taber, Boston A. A.	26 m. 10 ft. 1 in.
5-mile run—Hannan, Washington, D. C.	16 ft. 2 1/2 in.
120-yd. hurdles—F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California	25 ft. 3 1/2 in.
220-yd. hurdles—C. Corey, Chicago A. C.	25 ft. 19 1/2 in.
3-mile walk—Edward Keuz, Mohawk A. C.	6 ft. 1 3/8 in.
Running broad jump—P. Stiles, Chicago A. C.	22 ft. 9 1/4 in.
Running hop, step and jump—Daniel Aebarin, Irish-American A. C.	50 ft. *
Pole vault—B. Wagner, Missouri A. C.	13 ft. *
Shot put—L. A. Williams, Boston A. C.	40 ft. 2 1/2 in.
Hammer throw—Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C.	17 ft. 7 1/2 in.
Weight throw—M. McGrath, Irish-American A. C.	38 ft. 5 1/2 in.
Discus throw—E. Miller, Irish-American A. C.	132 ft. 7 1/4 in.
Javelin throw—Bruno Bradd, Irish-American A. C.	101 ft. 3 in.

MADE GOOD COLLEGE RECORD FOR 1913



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH BASEBALL NINE

Back row—left to right: Giles, first base; F. Smith, right field; Manager R. E. Grove; Wilson, center field, (captain elect); McKeown, first base. Middle row—Capt. W. J. Allen; McConahy, shortstop; Schenck, third base; Dillon, left field; Baker, catcher; M. M. Edmundson '02, coach. Lower row—Gaw, second base; Riehl, pitcher.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh closed its 1913 baseball season with a record of 11 victories in 21 games. The last game of the season was a 13-inning affair with the West Virginia university nine and was won by Pittsburgh 6-5, the score being a tie at five from the sixth inning until the thirteenth.

The graduate coaching system was installed with the selection of M. M. Edmundson, of the class of 1902 as head coach, and it worked very satisfactorily. Edmundson started the season with one experienced pitcher, Harenski, and was deprived of his services after the season had advanced two weeks, owing to the player's low scholastic standing.

Three young pitchers, Riehl, Greer and Egbert, were then developed by the coach and they all showed up well. Riehl was the only one to receive his letter, however.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB ON ITS WAY TO NORTH HAVEN

CAMDEX, Me.—The pleas of the Eastern Yacht Club squadron for good weather were answered today by the Camden hills which sent down to the western Penobscot a cool, clear northwester. The fog and mists of yesterday were blown far off shore while the big bay and its emerald islands scintillated in the broad sunlight.

The racing portion of the fleet made sail early for the special contest for cups offered by Morton F. Plant for sloops and by Harry L. Maxwell of New York for schooners. Much regret was expressed over the inability of these two yachtsmen to be on hand for the contest, but Mr. Plant was represented by his well-known schooner Elena.

The crusing section of the fleet remained at anchor until after lunch time before starting across the bay to the night's anchorage at North Haven. During the day a number of the boats, which had been fog-bound in the harbors of Dorelo and the Irolita to the first turn. On the run to the leeward all the yachts set spinnakers to port, but as the wind had lightened somewhat, rather poor time was made. The schooner Sea Fox came up the lower bay during the forenoon and anchored inside the breakwater at Rockland at 11:30. She was too late for the race.

HENLEY REGATTA FOR 1913 ENDED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—Racing at Henley ended most successfully on Saturday evening.

Once again Jesus College, Cambridge, were the runners up for the grand, though they were somewhat easily defeated by Leander by a length. Lady Margaret, Cambridge, won the Wyfold, and Oriel, Oxford, the Thames cup. In the diamond sculls, the Tasmanian, McVilly, won comfortably. First Trinity, Cambridge, defeated Trinity, Oxford, for the Lady's plate and then in the Stewards cup New College, Oxford, beat the Merton Cup.

These two teams are playing remarkably strong baseball, and the winner of a majority of the games to be played on this trip will gain quite an advantage over the other in the matter of confidence.

Chicago and Washington, the other first-division teams, will have matters rather easy as the former will be playing New York while the latter meets Detroit.

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This trip will mean much to Boston as it may eliminate the team as a championship possibility. At the present time the team appears to be entirely out of the running and it is hard to see how it can work up into first place before the end of the season. The Athletics are going in their 1911 form and it will take a tremendous slump on the part of Philadelphia and a wonderful brace on the part of the Red Sox to get the latter into first place. The schedule for the full week follows:

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston (two games), Washington at New York (two games), Detroit at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cleveland, Washington at Detroit.

Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cleveland, Washington at Detroit.

Thursday—St. Louis at Boston, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Chicago at New York, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

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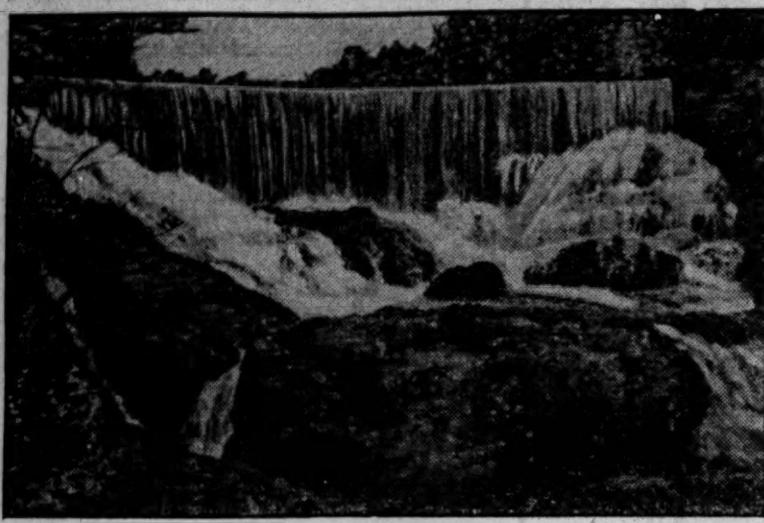
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THE HOME FORUM

FALLS NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.



Camera Shows College Boys and Girls

PLAINFIELD, N. J., is situated on the fringe of the Watchung mountains and the homes of the city climb the slopes. A. H. Lewis writing of the city's future in 1895 thought it not impossible that the summer homes of Plainfield might sometime reach along the famous "drive" as far as Washington rock, the splendid outlook, where Washington stood to watch the British fleet in Amboy bay. The above view shows Wetumpka falls, in "the Notch" at Watchung, a hamlet not far from Plainfield.

Maine's Indian Legacy

Dear "Lady of the Aroostook,"
Wilt come in my birchbark with me?
I'm off in the wilds of Seboomook,
And yearning to wander with thee.

A word, and Katahdin shall listen,
Chesuncook its echoes shall shake,
And Spurdnabunk's ripples shall glisten,
And Matagamonsis awake.

On Squawpaw we'll dream as we paddle.
Unsumtulum's shadows, deep-sunk,
Shall cool us; our thoughts shall not
addie,

Not even on Matchunkemunk.

Far Chemquasabamticook's current
Shall float us to Allegash down.
No civilization deterrent
Shall keep us from Carratunk town.

Eboosis, and then Mattawamkeag,
Shall see us; Skowhegan too,
Pamedecook and Passadumkeag
Shall lavish their beauties on you.

—Francis B. Keene in "Life."

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TRUSTY HAT PIN NEVER FAILS

THE hat pin is much in evidence these days, both in its actual physical proportions and in print. This is as it should be. Lovely woman is advancing to her rightful place of fraternal cooperation with man in the affairs of nations and it is fitting that her chief acutement and weapon should begin to be known for what it is or is not. If the hat pin is the emblem of what is frivolous and selfish in femininity, down with it. Let it be pruned to an innocuous and futile half inch by city ordinances or state laws. If on the other hand the hat pin is a valuable addition to the armory of humanity, to the workshop, the office and the home, let its less friendly capacities be multiplied by a shield, as the sword in its sheath, but let its long impious length remain to testify what triumphs woman has won in her long struggle of the years with how slender a weapon.

The hat pin connotes ostrich feathers and other plumes and cigarette and flowers; chantecler hats of a single fowl, peach baskets with the fruit on the outside. It hints the monster picture hat which first made my lady as dashing as ever she was known of Gainsborough and then spread on and eclipsed her into a marvel and mystery—a marvel that one small head could carry all that millinery. Later it began to declare my lady's thrift. For when the long hat pins began to protrude self-assertively it was because the pin was too long for the hat and woman was loath to replace it.

A woman can do anything with a hat pin. She can pick a lock, open a can of beans, a picnic; she can write and sew with it at a pinch; she can dig pota-

toes; she can almost play billiards with it. She can manage a balky horse and eject a tramp. Indeed woman's ingenuity deserves a larger armory. If she can accomplish what she has with only pins and needles what can she not do when she may choose unrestricted from the whole catalogue of masculine implements?

The most recent application of the pin is, however, significant. A lady was out in a motor boat which she was running herself, somewhat exposed to the criticism of man-managed craft on the river. The top of one of the pistons fell off and the boat was at a standstill. The lady captain examined the other piston and saw that a small iron pin held its cap in place. This time it was not a hat pin that saved the voyagers from the inglorious tow line, but the moral is just the same. The lady promptly pinned the piston cap in place with an ordinary pin and they motored home in triumph.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Rosebud

A young green rosebud once appeared
Upon a rose tree small;
It was so late, the summer feared
It wouldn't bloom at all.

The summer was in deep despair,
"What shall I do?" she cried;
"Of all my blossoms, here and there,
This rosebud is my pride."

The rosebud looked a trifle sad;
"Oh, Summer dear," said she,
"I'll bloom at once, when I have had
Three kisses given me."

The summer set herself to think,
And then she told the sun;
He nodded, kissed the rosebud pink,
And, smiling, said, "That's one!"

Then next the summer told the breeze;
He well knew what to do.
He kissed the rosebud, 'neath the trees,
And whispered, "That makes two!"

Rosalie came through the soft gloom
Of twilight's dusky hour;
"Tut, tut!" she cried, "why don't you
bloom?"

You naughty little flower!"

She kissed the trembling petals, while
The summer cried, "That's three!"
The rosebud gave a happy smile,
And bloomed at Rosalie!

—Carolyn Wells in St. Nicholas.

Boy Surveyor on California Ranch

A boy writes this capital letter from California:

I am in the southern part of California on a survey party with the largest land owners and stock raisers in the United States.

The ranch I am on is known as the Buttonwillow ranch and contains some 500,000 acres. It carries 250,000 head of cattle, besides many thousands of head of sheep, horses and hogs.

The main ranch buildings are located at Buttonwillow station and consist of about \$25,000 worth of real estate.

We have a camp about 15 miles northwest of the ranch headquarters. There are about 50 men in our camp, but most of them are in the construction division. We are putting through a large drainage canal, which will connect two lakes and

Most Popular Book

The average Christian has little knowledge of the work done in Bible distribution, says the Baptist Standard. It is the most popular book in the world and every year there are as many Bibles sold as the total sales of the 10 most popular novels. In its centenary year the great Bible society of the world issued 6,000,000 copies, and the three great Bible societies of the world sent out 9,000,000 copies in a single year. The output for a century has been estimated at 316,000,000.

Nature Lovers

Those who love nature can never be dull. They may have other temptations; but at least they will run no risk of being beguiled by ennu, idleness or want of occupation, "to buy the merry madness of an hour with the long penitence of after-times." The love of nature, again, helps us greatly to ourselves free from those mean and petty cares which interfere so much with calm and peace of mind. It turns "every ordinary walk into a morning or evening sacrifice." —John Lubbock.

Incontrovertible Proof

The reading class was in session and the word "furlough" occurred. Miss Thatcher, the teacher, asked if any little boy or girl knew the meaning of the word.

One small hand was raised and shaken vigorously.

"Furlough means a mule," said the child.

"Oh, no, it doesn't," said the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am," insisted the little girl; "I have the book at home that says so."

Miss Thatcher told the child to bring the book to school. The next morning the child came armed with a book and triumphantly showed a picture of an American soldier, riding a mule, under which was printed:

"Going home on his furlough." —New York Post.

From "Songs of Innocence"

Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life and bid thee feed
By the stream and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, woolly, bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?

—William Blake.

LAW OF LIFE AND LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE spiritual law of Life declares everything unlike God to be nonexistent. The spiritual law of Life dooms to self-destruction all false mortal mental pictures, whether they claim existence in a mortal's so-called mind or body; whatever they call themselves—dreams or entities, health or disease, brain, blood or flesh, pleasure, pain, anger, or hate—matters not to the law of God which is good altogether, which reflects good, thinks good, acts good.

Surely if ever a man on earth had good thoughts and did good deeds it was Christ Jesus as he went about among the children of men relieving them of all manner of ills. Yet he claimed no good in or of himself. He constantly credited his Father with doing the works. A young man came to him zealous for good works. "Good master," he asked, "what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" Jesus immediately corrected the young man's standard of thinking by saying, "Why callst thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God." What a lesson this has been for mankind to ponder over during the centuries! How clear the Master's words are today in the light of Christian Science, which teaches the oneness or unity of good, that is, God, omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence!

Pride, fear, belief in personal goodness, love of ceremonies and customs found Jesus' rebuke a lash. Criticism and evil words were aroused by his stand for divine Principle. Error's verdict was that he worked under the law of the devil or evil. Has not every law of the devil solving his first problems in some subject of mathematics had moments of discouragement, of fear, of disbelief and

impatience directed against the law or rule by which he was solving his problem?

The rule seemed "hard," tiresome, or inadequate, and anything but good.

Yet it was clear to his teacher or to another older grown, that the rule was true and beneficial, a wise guide to the solution of the question in hand. As the beginner understood the rule, his mistake became null and non-existent, the rule applied with understanding destroying nothing but simply bringing out the harmonious relations demanded by it. Jesus said that he came not to destroy the law but to fulfil it. This law is the law of Love, Mind, Spirit. It is the rule of divine Principle and the student of Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" learns to work out of the problems of mortal existence (an erroneous sense of existence as dwelling apart from God) by obedience to divine Principle.

All are under the law of Spirit, the royal law of Love. All may not realize this and receive at once the benefit of understanding true law, but according to Christian Science we see that no exception is made of any man, woman or child. Compared to the estimated age of the world, it has not been many years since the truth about the shape of the earth has been known. There was a time when all human beings of whatever race or nation believed the earth to be flat. Appearances justified this belief and investigation had not contradicted it. As far as the thinking of mortals could make a thing true, the earth was flat. Yet we know today that it was not. If what mortals believed in the old days to be true had been true

chaos would have resulted. The fact was that even while the people were believing the earth to be flat they were living under a higher law, the law of Love, reflected in system and orderly movement, a beneficent protective law, shielding all humanity in spite of the concert of false belief and opinion.

When Newton saw the apple fall from the tree he grasped the law back of the ordinary occurrence. There was some reason why the apple did not fly out or up, and why it and all other bodies within a certain distance from the earth should take a course in the direction of the earth. So Mrs. Eddy in her experiences which led to the discovery of the law of Life looked away from the physical and saw the benevolent law of Love, all-inclusive, and every phase of its opposite as inert, powerless, non-existent.

Mortals wasting their time in passing pleasures, eagerly engaged in seeking possessions, filled with hatred, revenge, jealousy or false laws of health, are not receiving the full benefit of the spiritual law, though all the life or good or love or truth they reflect are manifestations of this law. But until the human consciousness is changed and through understanding of divine Principle, good, men awakened to their true position, the manifestation of health and holiness is retarded. Mrs. Eddy says (*Science and Health*, p. 379): "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." Law can have nothing to do with matter nor material evidence. The rights of mankind are under divine control and are manifested as harmony when men recognize God as divine Principle.

Moses is called the law-giver. The history of his writing down the ten commandments shows us in Christian Science that this man was mighty in his glimpse of God. Spiritually discerned, these commandments regenerate. Mrs. Eddy says (*Science and Health*, p. 340): "The First Commandment is my favorite text," and on page 467, "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' This is my Spirit." This first commandment understood and brought out in one's daily life changes the basis of life from the material to the spiritual. One's whole outlook changes from phases of thought that would lead to death and destruction to thoughts and acts which usher in eternal life. As Paul said, the "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" makes "free from the law of sin and death."

FIRST EXPRESS CAR WAS A VALISE

THERE was no such thing as an organized express service in the United States 75 years ago. Last year the half dozen great express companies of America carried more than 200,000,000 parcels. The express idea was originated by a keen-witted Boston Yankee, William F. Harnden, says a writer in the New York Sun. He had been a railroad conductor on the old Boston & Worcester, which later became a part of the Boston & Albany line. Obliged to make a change he cast about for something easier to do. He could ride on the railroads for nothing owing to his acquaintance among railway men. The crystallization of his idea was an advertisement which appeared in the daily newspapers of New York and Boston on Feb. 23, 1839.

In this advertisement Harnden told of arrangements with the Providence railroad and the New York boat company whereby he would travel from Boston to New York, and vice versa, four times a week, taking care of all small packages

that might be intrusted to his care and seeing them safely delivered. Then followed his office addresses: 9 Court street, Boston, and 1 Wall street, New York.

Harnden did not have a car at first except in his imagination. But he had one perfectly good valise and this sufficed to hold all the packages for some time.

He styled himself "the original expressman." His backer was a New York hotel man. Harnden's first competitor was a Vermont grocer, Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company.

Harnden's partner, Wells, started a line between Albany and Buffalo. William C. Fargo, a former railroad man, was Wells' agent at the latter point. The two formed a partnership in the early '50s, and the Wells Fargo & Co.'s express came into existence. Even from the first, for some unknown reason, the company was omitted after Wells. The American Express Company was established by Livingston & Co. in 1850. In 1854 Harnden's old concern was taken in by the Adams Express Company.

In those boomerang days, when the gold rush to California was on and the flood of treasure had to be carried eastward, the express companies got an impetus that assured their permanence.

Now their field has broadened far beyond the mere carrying of packages, although that still is an enormous industry. An express company today will act as your agent for doing any sort of business authorized by law, from redeeming pawned articles to issuing bills of exchange or drafts that are good all over the world.

Picture Puzzle

A LITTLE TIP FOR YOU S-S-T-!

What word meaning to dine?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Vacation.

NEW YORK HOUSE MADE OVER

ONE walks along the streets of New York and receives the fantastic impression that some giant architect has made for the city thousands of houses in replica. These dismal brownstone buildings are so like without, and alas! so like within, that one wonders who their owners know their homes one from another. I have had the pleasure of making over many of these gloomy barracks into homes for other people, and last year I made one over for myself, says a writer in *Harpers Bazaar*.

The house is narrow in the extreme, and the secret of its success is remaking. The dominant color is rose. Back of the drawing room is the dining room, with walls and woodwork of flat gray. The pictures are set into the wall with gray moldings. The furniture is painted gray. The rug is a glorious Chinese weaving of rose and blue and dull yellow.

The remaking of the house was very interesting. I tore away the ugly street stairs and centered the entrance door in a little stone-paved courtyard, framed with a high iron railing, bordered with box trees. Through the great green front door you enter the entrance hall, a cool apartment of ivory-paneled walls and black and white marble floor. Opposite you, as you enter,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 7, 1913

The Duma Gaining in Strength

ONE OF the most interesting developments, of a domestic nature, noticeable in Europe at the present moment, is the steady return of the Russian Duma to a more independent and democratic course of conduct, in spite of every effort on the part of the government to divert the drift. The first Duma of 1906, with its every member filled full with indignant protest, and seized of a great determination to wrest from autocracy a full and free constitution, may have seemed to effect little beyond its own dissolution after two months of unprecedented strife. The ideal, however, of liberty which struggled up and out of that strange assembly has never been lost. The Duma of today is steadily, if very slowly, working back to it. "Make a man a peer," said a great mid-Victorian politician, "and whatever his politics before, you set him in the drift toward toryism." The reverse may be said to be true of the Russian Duma. The drift is set steadily in the opposite direction.

Seven years ago the first Duma defied the government and snapped its fingers in the face of authority, but Russian bureaucracy replied by clearing the house and closing the doors. Three years later a tamed assembly, from which all possible elements of a liberal tendency had been carefully excluded, toiled to register the wishes of the authorities, or if it ever took an excursion into the realm of spontaneous action, it was but to trample on some liberty or institute some new oppression. To many it seemed that the thick cloud of dull stagnation, which had lifted for a brief moment, was settling down over the country, and then came the fourth Duma. And the fourth Duma is not quite so meek or quite so submissive, and there is much significance in the present deadlock between the national assembly and the government. True, the subject matter in dispute is small enough. The fact that the Deputy Markoff virtually called the finance minister a thief is too personal to be important, but the fact that the Duma by a unanimous vote refused to allow its president to apologize, remained unmoved whilst all the members of the government left the chamber in a body, and simply proceeded with the next business, speaks much for the change which has come over the temper of the assembly. It is of course only a beginning. Bureaucracy, with all that that word has come to mean in Russia, was never so apparently all-powerful as at this moment. But history affords no instance of the failure of a higher ideal, once apprehended, to ultimately establish itself, and the final triumph of the democratic ideal is no more in doubt in Russia than it is anywhere else. Vox populi may not always be vox Dei, but it is more so the world over today than it was yesterday, and the end is certain.

An Unsatisfied American Yearning

ANOTHER case has recently come to light in which an American tourist, apparently in the greatest enjoyment otherwise of his European experience, has taken his departure suddenly for America, simply because of his yearning, not for his native shores, not for his native air, not for his national flag, but for pie. Again the story is told that this is no isolated occurrence, that hundreds, perhaps thousands of Americans annually abandon their tours through Great Britain and the continent, ostensibly for other reasons, but in reality because they are unable to find abroad anything that will satisfy their longing for homemade pie. Many of these, it is said, are persons of force of character, men and women who never give way to mere impulse, who display under all ordinary conditions the most admirable self-control. If from the far West they have been known by their friends to resist the call of the sagebrush, if from the middle West the call of the cornfield, if from the South the call of the canebrake, if from the East the call of lobster, the oyster and the little neck clam. Only when they yearn for homemade pie do they become listless, abstracted, restless and morose.

Thus, observers say, the scenery of the Alps, the ruins of Italy and Greece, the art palaces, the museums, the streets and boulevards of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, utterly fail to arouse their interest. They will go for days without speaking to their companions. They wander aimlessly about with a faraway look in their eye. Europe, with its countless delights is as nothing to them. Waking or sleeping they are yearning for pie, and they refuse to smile until they are aboard ship and sailing to the one land in the world where pie, properly so-called, is possible.

Many imagine it is the joy of coming back to home and friends that lights up so brilliantly the faces of the returning tourists as they descend the gangplank. The impression has prevailed that it is the tall buildings, the skyline, the familiar noises on the dock, the street cries, the rustle, bustle and tumult of American life, that cause the homeseeker's smile to grow brighter and wider from the time of leaving the ship to the time of reaching the hotel, the cafe or the home. We are told now that native scenes and environment have nothing to do with it, that the source of all the joy is the thought that pie is again within reach. It appears to be a national yearning, a patriotic sentiment, an inborn native desire, that nothing save actual contact with the highest expression and development of the art of pie-making can satisfy.

IT HAS been decided by government experts that the Declaration of Independence—meaning the original document—will keep longer if placed in a vacuum. There will be no popular objection to the adoption of this method of preservation providing a vacuum large enough to accommodate it can be found in the department of state building. It should be understood, of course, that a vacuum is not exactly a vacancy, in the ordinary Washington sense.

IT IS unnecessary to say that the Russian educators now in the United States, and inquiring into American educational methods, will be afforded all the facilities possible for the carrying on of their investigation. It is unfortunate, however, that they should have come here in the vacation season.

OF SOUTH AMERICAN railroad projects one of the most interesting is the connection contemplated by the Antioquia Legislature between the Cauca and Atrato rivers. Part of this plan is the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Atrato for ocean-going steamers and the systematic colonization of the gulf of Uraba region. The circumstance that the plan is backed by the progressive and wealthy department of Antioquia whose capital, Medellin, is the principal commercial center of the republic, is in itself a promise of success.

Politically and economically, nationally and internationally, anything that will tend to develop the tremendous but almost unknown resources of the Atrato and its affluents and link the Uraba region to the rest of Colombia must be of the utmost importance on the eve of the completion of the Panama canal. The political significance of dredging the mouth of the Atrato and investigating the possibilities of the gulf of Uraba for colonization is enhanced by the varied activities in that region of a powerful German enterprise and by the proposal made to the Colombian government by the former United States minister to include in the terms of the settlement for the loss of Panama an option on the Atrato river canal route. Under present conditions the utter isolation of the Atrato and Choco regions is necessarily a matter of grave concern to the Colombians.

Economically, there is the threefold aspect of developing the agricultural, mining and transportation interests of the Atrato river and the gulf of Uraba, of giving Medellin and the Cauca valley direct access to the Caribbean and thereby opening up one of the most promising regions in all South America, and of accomplishing this by bringing the Atrato under the energizing influence of the merchants of Medellin and of linking their fortunes to a mutual benefit.

From the point of view of world traffic the project has a notable bearing on the Pan-American railroad in that it definitely fixes the northern terminus of its South American section, while the building of the Colombian stretch along the Cauca valley cannot help being encouraged thereby. Considering Peruvian, Bolivian, Chilean and Ecuadorian railroad construction activity and the fact that the entire Argentine section of the Pan-American is complete, this particular aspect of the Cauca-Atrato railroad project seems second to none in immediate significance.

Maryland's Important Fall Election

BEFORE next November the Democratic party, from the present outlook, will have enacted and put into operation a new tariff law. It will probably have enacted and put into operation a new banking and currency law. By that time the Wilson administration, seasoned by experience with an extra session, will be preparing to report progress to its first regular session of Congress and to the people. Campaigns in several of the states will be on the point of closing. The party in power will be making its last appeals, based upon its record of eight months, for a continuance of the nation's confidence. The party in opposition will be demanding, on stated grounds, a reversal of the verdict of a year ago. The entire political situation will be interesting by reason of the fact that a large number of the states will be afforded an opportunity of passing upon the Democratic stewardship for the first time since March 4, 1913. Of special interest and importance, because of special significance, will be the election in Maryland.

There the voters will not only pass upon the stewardship of the democracy, but they will also inaugurate at the polls a radical change in the country's system of government for the adoption of which, and for the successful outcome of which, the democracy will be held largely responsible. That is to say, Maryland will be the first state of the Union to elect a United States senator by direct ballot under the provisions of the seventeenth amendment to the constitution. Last November division in the ranks of the Republican party gave Maryland easily to Woodrow Wilson. Speculation on the result next November must first of all consider the probability or improbability of a change in the conditions. Assuming that the breach in the Republican party shall remain open, an indorsement of the Wilson administration and of all its policies must necessarily follow; assuming that the breach shall be patched up, the result of the state election must be in doubt until the ballots shall be counted, for normally the two principal parties in the state are pretty evenly balanced. It must be regarded as a triumph for the administration, and for progressive Democratic policies generally if the state shall directly elect to the United States Senate one who is in harmony with those policies. Hence nation-wide interest is certain to center on Maryland next fall.

BETWEEN them, the boy scouts, the Pennsylvania state constabulary, and the federal army officials and "regulars" handled the Gettysburg reunion in a masterly way. Never has the country had more convincing evidence put before it of the advantage derived from accurate technical knowledge and disciplined skill. City youth, trained to ideals of chivalry and obedience in the scouts' organization, proved their capacity to act as intelligent and reliable guides and servitors. A drilled, tested and respected body of Pennsylvania officers of the law preserved order and gave succor where necessary.

Over the commissariat, the sheltering and the transportation of the 50,000 veterans, ruled men with experience in handling regular soldiers in the insular dependencies and during the recent army mobilization along the Mexican border; and their word was law on all matters of policing, housing, transportation and sanitation. The results are registered in statistics that are cumulative proof of the administrative efficiency of military forces in behalf of civic and historic ends.

Credit for the outcome should go in part to the residents of the town, who stepped aside for a season and, after the German fashion, permitted a superior managerial force to control for beneficent purposes.

THE prospects are that the new tariff law will be enacted by Sept. 1. This does not carry with it any great assurance of seaside and mountain excursions for congressmen, but if the banking and currency bill can be put through by the same time, they will have all the fall in which to prepare for the long session.

Colombian Railroad Projects Timely

IN LABOR disputes the court of final judgment is that of public opinion, and the parties to that now in Boston, the Elevated Railroad company and its employees, cannot afford to neglect its existence. Some recognition is paid it in the statements that are freely published, but it is not certain that there is full realization that no gain of a higher wage and no restraint of a fair concession can be permanent that does not meet the approval of this tribunal. It is a court capable of sympathy, perhaps inclined to sentiment, but not without its sense of justice and keen and searching in its pursuit of the truth. It will demand, is already demanding, that there shall be fairness, openness, fairmindedness at every step. All the more insistent is it because there is involved a service upon which the people are dependent, but their need cannot be counted upon to win a biased decree.

Of the two parties, the carmen have least to doubt the friendly inclination of the public. It has been shown in their favor in the past and is in accord with the disposition in every city where a like issue has arisen. All the more is it prudent for them to treat it with respect, to treasure it and to make their acts warrant its continuance. There appears in the present dispute a disregard of the rules that this tribunal has laid down that will work out to an adverse verdict, even should there be a seeming gain in the forcing of the wages demanded. The agreement into which the company and the carmen entered nearly a year ago, like every wage arrangement, had the public as one of its parties and the public has its right that it shall be lived up to in letter and in spirit. It provided a means of arbitration. That indeed was its most valued feature. If now either of the parties seeks to avoid the provision, the silent but potent partner, the people, has a right to protest.

In the statements published by the carmen's committee there is a clear refusal to stand by the arbitration arrangement of the agreement following the previous difference. There is no denial that the agreement is being abrogated. The public listens for the explanation and the excuse. The one advanced is that the mayor of the city has disqualified himself for the naming of the third arbitrator. When the company offers to call upon the chief justice of either of the highest courts of the state to name the non-partisan member of the adjustment board and the employees decline the proposal there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that one of the parties is faithful to the vital contract of last year and the other is seeking to avoid it.

The court of public opinion, in its deliberate but effective decision, will demand faithfulness to the agreement and fidelity to the arbitration it proposed. An unjustifiable strike is never labor's gain and one that is brought on without consent to a sincere effort for peaceable settlement cannot fail to be regarded with doubt as to the justness of the cause.

IF THE Progressive party under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt will seriously consider one portion of his Newport address and act in accordance with his advice it will force upon the country an issue that needs square facing. He said, "We (the United States) have the right to insist that we, and we alone, are to decide as to what immigrants shall come to our shores and as to whether these immigrants shall become citizens of our own land." For lack of a party with an equally nationalistic attitude on this matter and for lack of a popular demand based on rational tests of entrance to American ports the nation now faces some of its larger political problems handicapped in the endeavor to settle them in the definitely American way. Having come to see that the "open door" policy has in some ways wrought adversely and that some standards must be set up, the nation also realizes that organized opposition to restrictive and selective measures exists, and that the most zealous opponents of tests are foreign-born residents.

The broad principle laid down by Mr. Roosevelt cannot be gainsaid. When denied it is usually accompanied by force, naval display and incidents such as are historic in the chapter of occidental contacts with oriental lands. The United States is not likely to have to face the effort of any European or Asiatic power to force upon the republic admission of its nationals. Where friction is likely to arise is from the impotence of the republic in dealing with all phases of alien residence. Here a defective federal sphere of authority needs enlargement and betterment.

But even under the scheme of divided authority now existing federal law is supreme in determining who may enter the land and who may not, a right as valid for Russia as for the United States. Such being the case a political party with sufficient courage would considerably enhance its attractions for many contemporary voters if it put well to the front the policy of rigid selective tests for would-be Americans. A reaction from generations of laxity is about due. The material awaiting assimilation today cannot be absorbed at former rates nor with anything like the old success. When duty compels even stricter watch over the Caucasian applicant it is hardly timely to argue for wider variations in the raceblend.

AS COMPLETE reports of the proceedings of the eighth meeting of the International Publishers Congress are studied the impression deepens that joint action in protection of literary property is now the dominant issue facing both authors and publishers. Simultaneous with steady alignment of the nations in defense of copyright in its earlier forms similar cooperative influence is now being brought to bear upon lawmakers so that the interests of both authors and of publishers shall be protected against makers and users of phonographs and cinematographs. Of course, so far as it can be done under present law, publishers and authors are taking precautions to guard their interests, and thus far the courts have conserved them when litigation has followed what seemed to be bold appropriation of literary goods. But concerted, positive legislative action in many countries is desirable now, in order to define beyond peradventure the ethics of new conditions of trade; and a campaign for such international action has been agreed upon by the publishers' congress. The same body also is formally leagued against circulation of objectionable publications. Shut off from the aid of reputable vendors promoters of that sort of reading matter find more devious ways of publicity costly and sometimes prohibitive.

Are Boston's Carmen Acting Wisely?

Selective Tests for Aliens

Extension of Literary Property Rights